THE NONCONFORMIST.

"The dissidence of dissent and the protestantism of the protestant religion."

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ECCLESIASTICAL AFFAIRS.

UNIVERSALITY.

WHATEVER may be the opinions entertained in reference to the efficiency of the voluntary principle, there can be, we should imagine, no difference of judgment, amongst the intelligent, as to the grandeur of its designs. Think or say what men will of its practical feebleness, none can deny to it a noble loftiness of aim. It has upon it the stamp of true Christian philanthropy. It knows nothing of national distinctions. It overlooks geographical boundaries. The proper sphere of its work is the world. The object of its interest is man. It goes forth against spiritual ignorance and insubordination, wherever found—and nothing but the subjugation of the entire human family to the truth, will satisfy its largeness of purpose. Its ambition is of the most dignified order, be its success or failure what it may—and it is no mean praise to say of any principle, that "it attempts great things."

The maintenance of religious institutions by the compulsory system must of necessity be circumscribed. That which law commands, cannot be more than co-extensive with the reach of law. The efforts of an individual clergyman cannot, in consistency with the system of which he is an executive instrument, pass beyond the limits of his own parish—and an established church has compassed its entire aim, when it has furnished religious means to the people of the empire in which it is set up. Beyond this it has neither work to do, nor power to do it, even if it had. The voluntary principle is bounded by none of these political restrictions. In individual cases, it works up to the measure of the means and influence at its command, without regard to arbitrary landmarks—and, as a system, it is neither dependent upon, nor influenced by, the forms of government which obtain among nations.

The purest, the noblest, and in all respects the most unimpeachable illustrations of the voluntary principle, are to be found in connexion with this its universality of scope. In the field of Christian missions we witness its incredible labours, and its brilliant success. In this department, if nowhere else, it stands far above the atmosphere of ridicule—attains an elevation to which derision strives in vain to follow it. We hold that man's intellectual and moral character to be below zero, who is unable to appreciate the deeds of Christian willinghood in the region of missionary enterprise, whether primitive or modern—and pity the mingled imbecility and depravity which jeers at the principle when exhibited under this aspect, just as we should the idiot who spits at the sun. To constitute those who have and who love God's truth the almomers of heaven's bounty to those who have it not—to throw the world's destiny into the hands of those only who yearn with compassion over the world's unhappiness—to confer honour by imposing responsibility, tempering the buoyancy of spirit produced by the one with the gravity created by the other—in short, to commission truth and love to go forth hand in hand, for the purpose of reducing to order the moral chaos of earth, and bringing under culture "the waste howling wilderness" of mind—here is an economy which none but fools can laugh at. An unmistakeable dignity is stamped upon it, which tells us from what court it comes. A glory radiates from the countenance of it, which compels us to believe that it is heaven-born. And when diverting contemplation from what it *is*, to what it *does*, we mark its irresistible might, and survey the first-fruits of its triumph, we feel disposed to turn round upon the smirking and supercilious impugners of the voluntary principle, and narrowly to scrutinise the expression which oozes through their features, to ascertain, if possible, whether it represents mere vacancy or bitter malignity—whether it be the simper of unreason, or the sneer of fiend-like hate.

If this world is ever to be redeemed from ignorance and moral wretchedness—if revealed truth is destined to universal triumph—and all nations are hereafter to become linked in one bond of Christian brotherhood—it is difficult to imagine upon what other principle than the one we advocate the splendid result is to be brought about. None other even proposes to itself the accomplishment of so noble a purpose. State establishments are essentially conservative, and defensive only, not aggressive. They are necessarily fixed and stationary. Under their auspices the excursions of benevolence cannot well be undertaken—for the means and appliances of a state church are too cumbrous to be transported to distant nations, save in the broad-wheeled waggon of political conquest. We must be the masters of a people ere by law we can compel a people to uphold Christian institutions. Hence missionary enterprise must needs be voluntary—and the world's regeneration must wait the movements of unconstrained zeal. If, consequently, Christianity be intended for the whole family of man, and was not designed for the advantage, exclusively, of this or the other section of it, Christianity must ally itself with the voluntary principle; for no other, even in theory, can cover the entire ground to be possessed.

We have now led our readers with us through one important province of the subject under review; and if we have not pointed out to them all its beauties, we have yet, we trust, glanced at the most prominent and note-worthy. The general characteristics of the voluntary principle—its latent intrinsic excellencies have passed under consideration. These we shall not, at the present stage, attempt to recal. The contemplation of them has not, we are anxious to believe, been entirely devoid of interest. The scenes we have visited, if not entirely new, are nevertheless not fully known. They lie somewhat out of the beaten road of thought; but they repay the toil requisite for reaching them. At all events, they give us some notion of the rich fertility of the country we are traversing. They serve to redeem it from the contempt of babblers—they show that men may affect to laugh at what, when thoroughly investigated, proves to be in harmony with all the higher maxims of philosophy. This is all that we have at present attempted. We are now about to take leave of this branch of the subject, and propose, next week, to enter upon the consideration of the perfect adaptation of the voluntary principle to the mental and moral constitution of man in his individual capacity; or, in other words, the suitableness of the voluntary principle to man as an individual.

A COMICAL MODE OF PROMOTING RELIGION.

THE devices hit upon by ingenious speculators in Christian charity in these days of modern refinement, are somewhat more remarkable for their startling novelty, than for their moral adaptation to the objects they contemplate. Benevolent bazaars, charitable concerts, educational water-parties, and chapel-building balls, are amongst the specimens most frequently under notice, of that clever combination of the *dulce et utile*, which now turns the amusements of the people to a professedly religious account. We have no great admiration of these delusive pleasantries. We see nothing very commendable in making arrangements, for the benefit of people who wish to stand well in their own esteem, whereby they have an opportunity of giving a trifle in seeming charity, and taking back the larger part of it in real self-indulgence. Nor do we think that the professors of religion do a very dignified thing when they consent to tickle the vanity or stimulate the worldliness of their fellow mortals, on condition that, in return for their good offices, the same fellow mortals should offer a contribution for the furtherance of some useful cause. "Give me so much selfish gratification, and I will give you so much charity in return," is a bargain which reflects little credit upon either party. For this reason we have always viewed with decided disapprobation those modes of raising the wind for avowedly commendable objects, which profit by carrying on a very questionable traffic with the inferior passions of our nature.

Of all modes, however, with which we have been heretofore acquainted for obtaining support for a charitable institution, that now under course of operation in St Leonard's parish, Shoreditch, is, without exception, the most funny. From handbills distributed pretty plentifully amongst the tradesmen of the neighbourhood; and, as might be supposed, exhibited with the utmost readiness in the windows of gin-palaces, we learn that an effort is to be made by the proper authorities for securing funds to the parochial Sunday and daily schools. They have therefore engaged a gentleman to deliver four lectures, with specimens and illustrations, on the comic literature, apart from the drama, of our own country, from the earliest times down to the present day. Certain gentlemen, skilled in the singing of comic songs, have benevolently consented to assist the lecturer. This, as the Irishman has it, "beats a cock fight." Taxing men's love of the ludicrous for church support, is really carrying the principle of ecclesiastical taxation to a very laughable extent. We have heard of the old rule, "No song, no supper;" we never expected to see it metamorphosed into "No song, no Sunday school." A very curious specimen this is of the utilitarian spirit of our national church. Out of broad grins she will manufacture horn-books, primers, and catechisms; and weave even the cachinations of parishioners into neat muslin tippets and strong knee-breeches; merriment is twisted into caps and gowns, and horse-laughs melted down into old-fashioned shoe-buckles.

And all this is done, too, apart from the drama—that is, we suppose, out of a play-house. We are curious to know the character of the audience which these lectures will assemble together. Possibly we may give a guess from the character of the houses in which the placards were exhibited. We can imagine but one step further in this impious desecration of religious things. We suppose we shall have, at no distant day, the professed and state-paid guardians of spiritual institutions catering to immorality and vice for their support, and gratifying the passions which now they only irritate.

WHO IS TO BLAME?

THE leading organ of high church principles (if those can be called principles, which are a clear violation of all principle) has been sadly scandalised at certain profane mummeries recently indulged in by the good people of Reading, whom it takes severely to task, and, in our humble judgment, most unjustly. An episcopal chapel was to be consecrated—another evidence was to be offered to the world of the rapid progress the church of England is making towards universal empire—and the church-goers of Reading were determined that the ceremony should be conducted with becoming pomp. Nothing was to be wanting which taste or cash could supply. There was a grand lodge of masons in the town—the lodge was therefore turned out in full feather, and the members went through their mystic rites with the utmost solemnity. Mr Batty, the celebrated equestrian, was in the neighbourhood, with his unrivaled stud—his unrivaled stud was called into requisition; Shetland ponies, white and cream coloured horses, caparisoned gaily—and to complete the catalogue of provincial attractions, the "circus musicians" were engaged at an enormous expense. We doubt whether the smartest booth at Bartholomew fair, in its palmiest days, could have borne the remotest comparison with this finished spectacle; and lest we should be suspected of exaggeration, we beg to quote the unadorned account of the *Berkshire Chronicle*:—

"At 12 o'clock a grand lodge, 'close tiled,' was held at the Town hall, which was fitted up in Masonic style expressly for that purpose, and after the termination of the mystic rites in which the order participate, the necessary arrangements for marshaling the procession were made, of which the following is the programme, it being preceded by Mr Bridges, driving four Shetland ponies belonging to Mr Batty's circus, and Mr Hill, driving eight beautiful cream colour and white horses, with a van containing the circus musicians—horsemen of the same establishment."

We must admit, in sober seriousness, that this procession has nothing in it that is religious, but for all that, perhaps for that very reason, it may be thoroughly ecclesiastical. If the silly masqueraders at Reading believed they were paying homage to religion, by masonic mysteries and equestrian processions—who, we ask, is to blame? None other but the Anglican church, who in her ritual and rubrick, consecrates gold, and lace, and lawn, and finery, as the essential adjuncts of worship. There may have been something more than ordinarily vulgar in the Reading ceremony, with Mr Batty, the Shetland ponies, and a caravan of musicians, all redolent of gas, saw-dust, and agility; but even if this be granted, it was but the development in ignorant minds of a vital part of the influence of our state-church; that part to which she clings with ostentatious tenacity, and to the aggravation of which her chief efforts are now tending. Herein, in her fondness for ceremonial observances and external show, the church of England betrays her true papal origin. We remember the church service of the coronation, a melancholy jumble of Jewish ceremonies long since superseded, and feudal barbarisms meaningless and *effête*, where the monarch lays upon the altar a pall or cloth of gold, and an ingot or wedge of gold of a pound weight, with the regalia and a purse of gold; we remember the recent consecration of colonial bishops, the massive plate and gorgeous candlesticks upon the altar, the going to and fro, preceded by the chancellor of the archbishop, with sword, and ruffles, and buckles; the rochets and sleeves, and robing, and genuflexions. We cannot forget, either, the royal baptism, where sponsors renounced the pomps and vanities of the world in their very midst. We know also that Newmanites, and Puseyites, and tractarians of all grades and shades, are striving, might and main, to revive the ceremonial shreds and patches of a bye-gone age. And with these things so fresh in our recollection, we would respectfully submit to Anglican orthodoxy that, instead of assailing with loud rebuke her foolish copyists she had better put the saddle on the right horse (we mean no offence to Mr Batty), and not blame others for proceedings for which she alone is responsible.

The Hackney church rate case (Nunn *v.* Varty and Mopsey), which was argued at length in the Consistory court last year, was brought into the Arches' court on Wednesday last, on an appeal from the decision of Dr Lushington. Dr Bayford appeared for the appellant, and Dr Addams for the respondents. Dr Bayford briefly stated the proceedings taken in the court below, and submitted that the allegation was entitled to be admitted, and that the sentence delivered by Sir Stephen Lushington on the 29th of November last, rejecting the allegation, should be reversed. He then proceeded to argue the case for the appellant. The points raised were the same as we reported when the case was before the Consistory court; it is, therefore, unnecessary to repeat them here. When he had proceeded for some time, Sir H. Jenner Fust intimated that, it being the first day of term, the argument could not proceed further till next court day. There was one question the Court wished to be informed upon: Had the trustees at any time applied any monies received by them to any other purpose than that of gradually paying off the annuities? Dr Bayford was not able to say, but the proctor for the respondents stated that the trustees had never made any payments besides the annuities, except the payment of a premium for the insurance of the church. The argument was then deferred till next court day.

On Friday last, a meeting of the inhabitants of Stepney was held in the church, for the purpose of considering the propriety of making a rate for the repair of the parish church, and the fences of the church yard. The church was crowded in every part by the friends and opponents of the proposition, for owing to the exertions of both parties the inhabitants have been of late greatly excited upon the subject. The rector, the Rev. D. Vawdray, having taken the chair, Mr Mills, one of the churchwardens, proceeded to state the repairs necessary for the church yard, and also for the steeple, observing that the amount required to complete the repairs would be £1,500; and concluded by moving that a threepenny rate be granted to meet this expenditure. The motion having been seconded, the Rev. Mr Stovel, a dissenting minister, moved an amendment to the effect that the question be taken into consideration that day six months, and spoke at some length, in a very able manner, against the principle of church rates. Mr Deering, in seconding the amendment, inquired why a rate was wanted, as for the last six years the church authorities were enabled to get on without a church rate; all the usual observances connected with the church having been carried out upon the voluntary principle. After some further discussion, the Rev. Chairman put the amendment, for which there was a forest of hands held up, and after some time, he announced it as his opinion that the amendment was carried. He at the same time begged to state that Mr Mills demanded a ballot. It was ultimately agreed that the ballot should be proceeded with that day and Saturday. The polling then commenced, and continued until five o'clock. It commenced again on Saturday at nine and closed at five; when the numbers were for the rate 725; for the amendment 972; majority against the rate 247.

On Friday last, a vestry meeting was held at St Mary's church, Bungay, pursuant to notice, to make a church rate for the expenses of the current year. But few persons were present; on one side the usual thorough-going supporters of the system, and on the other Mr Charles Childs. The curate, Rev. H. P. Cookesley, having been voted to the chair, Mr Mann, the churchwarden, read an estimate of expenses amounting to about £50, for which he called on the vestry to grant a rate of threepence in the pound. This was moved and seconded, and on being put, Mr C. Childs rose to speak, but the proceedings from this point were little more than a disjointed conversation, in which there were seldom fewer than half-a-dozen speakers at once; and of which the object seemed to be the carrying of a rate without discussion or remark. Mr Childs said he had, long ago, relinquished every claim upon the justice of the vestry, but he must once again appeal to their regard for themselves. The churchwardens had now shown that the expenses of the current year, that is, from Easter, 1842, to Easter, 1843, would be not more than £50; whereas when they entered upon office at the former date, they had just £70 in hand, according to their own account in the book before them. He therefore warned the vestry that it was not competent for them to grant the present rate, which, apart from all other reasons, would be void by reason of excessiveness. A storm here ensued, in which Mr Mann said the rate must be passed immediately as he had urgent occasion to go to Norwich; and that it was perfectly atrocious for Mr Childs to disturb them now, as he had not paid a single rate for years. Mr Childs said he was entitled to speak, because he was sure his name was included in the rate before them. The vestry had now the churchwarden's authority for the fact that he had not paid such a rate for years, and they all knew this was not for want of will in their authorities, but only because they had failed in all their attempts to compel him. And this led him to remind them how earnestly he had warned them for several years that they were making bad rates; and how, after multifarious proceedings, and a long suit in their own ecclesiastical court, they had in every instance broken down, and succeeded only in bringing vast expense and huge contempt upon themselves. He thought they should take warning from experience, and, better late than never, follow the advice he gave them. He wished the venerable incumbent of the parish, Mr Archdeacon Glover, had been present. At a meeting of that vestry the rev. gentleman referred to the case of an aged couple within this diocese who had died in prison, under the process of the ecclesiastical court; and he would have liked to ask him how he had reconciled it with the character of his sacred functions, to have permitted parishioners to be brought within the peril of that court, without, at least, an attempt to interfere. He believed, however, if report spoke truly, the worthy Archdeacon had himself been not far from its visitation, and that not so much for the health of his soul as of his body. The rate was then carried without a division.

CORRESPONDENCE.

ORDINATION OF DISSENTING MINISTERS.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

DEAR SIR,—Your correspondent "M," in No. 82, has favoured us with his views at some length. It appears to me a very unsatisfactory conclusion to which he has come. After taking much pains to refute what is not disputed, he, ("M.") has passed over the great question at issue, viz—whether an individual "sustaining the pastoral relationship" is more fully qualified for the discharge of pastoral duties, immediately after he has submitted to an "ordination service" than he was immediately preceding that service? This he has avoided. I apprehend few among nonconformists will be found, who affirm the engagement to become a pastor is incomplete, until the individual who has accepted the invitation of a church has been "ordained" by—not the successors of the apostles, but by his brethren, who, like himself, were previously appointed—"ordained," by the several churches over whom they preside. I submit, the instant the individual invited to take the oversight of a church, accepts such invitation, and, according to appointment, enters on his work, he is, to all intents, ordained to that work. The church is the judge of his fitness, and not his "ordained" brethren. All beyond is public, mutual recognition—a witnessing to the world the engagement into which the church and pastor have entered.

"M" has failed to show the "pastor" is more fully qualified after "ordination" (in common parlance) than he was before. Until he does so, I shall, I fear, be open to his animadversion; whether properly, or improperly, I have pointed at 1 Cor. ii. 16, which, by the way, has reference to "long hair," &c.; this we are not now to discuss: its peculiar reference to the pastoral office, or administration of ordinances, I am really too blind to perceive. "M" will not, I trust, suppose that such quotations as "seem to be contentious," will be swallowed as a composing draught; and, "The pastoral office is not the creature of the church, &c.," is another remark of "M;" these it would have been better to have avoided—such cannot maintain the dignity of the office; on the contrary, they rather indicate the necessity of pointing attention to such solemn directions, as, not to "lord it over God's heritage."

I am not aware the question has been raised, of one officiating without having been "officially appointed." What I have observed in the correspondence has been, the selection by a church of one of their number, or some other church, if not one among them is qualified to preside at the ordinance. The individual so properly selected, and accepting the office, is unquestionably appointed, "ordained" to that office. Far distant be the time when nonconformists shall have such only to "rule over them," as "regularly ordained ministers" will appoint. As well at once be bound

hand and foot to the wheels of a state church, as be held in such bonds, while supposed to have the liberty of choosing for themselves.

"M." has referred to Acts i. 13, 15 "Peter stood up in the midst of the disciples—about a hundred and twenty;" v. 23, "They" (the disciples) "appointed two;" and "they prayed," &c.; and "they" (the disciples) "gave forth their lots, or votes, and the lot fell upon Matthias; and he was numbered with the eleven apostles." One cannot but feel surprised that "M." should have referred to this, as this clearly comes within the scope of "the creature of the church"—the disciples. I hope, if "M." intends temperately to argue the subject, all such expressions will be avoided. I can assure "M." I hold the pastoral office as the most solemn and important office a human being can sustain; but I cannot admit, for custom's sake, what I do not find justified by the scriptures.

"The church at Corinth," 1. Cor. xi. 23, "was an organised body." Granted. And, they came "together" to partake of the Lord's supper; does the apostle anathematise them for so doing, without receiving it from the hands of an apostle? Certainly not. He tells them in v. 20 "this is not to eat the Lord's supper," &c.; for their abuse of such ordinance, he very properly reproves them, not for the right use thereof. Acts ii. 46, we read "they"—those that were converted; here is not a word about a presiding pastor; v. 41, "they;" v. 42, "they;" v. 46, "they"—"continuing daily with one accord in the temple, and breaking bread from house to house," &c. Are we to suppose the apostle would have allowed this if it were wrong, if it were not "scriptural?" 2. Thes. iii. 6, is referred to by "M.;" this further establishes my view; I had not overlooked it. Here is a direct command to the church (where was the pastor?) "to withdraw themselves from every brother that walketh disorderly," &c.; thus "M." has confirmed a view I have long held.

The apostle, Acts vi. 4, declared, "But we will give ourselves continually to prayer, and to the ministry of the word;" v. 2. "It is not reason that we should leave the word of God," &c. Again, "M." says, "No member, whoever he may be," &c.—"without being scripturally chosen and set apart to the office," &c. This is all foreign to the subject; the case has not been supposed, except by "M." "May not the church delegate for a limited time one not vested with the pastoral office," &c. It is granted, "a church has the power of choosing its pastor." "A very different thing from investing with the duties those whom they admit are neither qualified, nor regularly chosen to discharge its duties." Really, "M.," it is too bad to continue making these giants for the mere purpose of slaying them. Nothing of the kind has been advanced that I have read; and, depend on it, these clouds of dust scattered about, will not blind the readers of the *Nonconformist*. A little may, perhaps, enter the corners of the eyes of some few, but it will be quickly wiped away. The close of "M's" letter I leave with a disavowal of conclusions at which he has arrived, having already written too many lines.

I beg to subscribe myself, dear sir, yours very respectfully,

November 4, 1842. JOHN RADFORD.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

DEAR SIR—I have carefully read the letter of your correspondent, signed "M.," on ordination of dissenting ministers, and must confess that I am unable to see, I will not say clearly, but even at all, the conclusions at which he arrives; I shall therefore, with your permission, make a few remarks upon the subject under consideration.

1. I am quite at a loss to know why "M." has separated the other duties of the pastoral office, such as preaching and baptising, from the administration of the Lord's supper; I think, sir, in the letters which have appeared, there has been abundant evidence to prove that members of churches, even without ordination, were in the habit of preaching, and presumptive at least that they baptised; I should therefore like much to be informed, by what authority an individual may preach and baptise, and yet at the same time be incompetent to preside at the table of the Lord.

2. "M" seems to write as though he were arguing with those who would dispense with the office of pastor, &c., in the Christian church. This is an error—I would contend as strenuously as himself for everything that Christ has commanded. Here we have a vacancy in a church; who shall fill it? "M" would say, a regularly appointed pastor. The question then arises; who are these rightly ordained men who have this true mark? In my last letter I attempted to show, that a man might be ordained for a long, or short period; and that a private member, if called upon by the church, is ordained or set apart to do what the church may require, the offices are permanent, the officers mutable and dying.

3. "M" admits that a church has the power of choosing its pastor, but he says, "This is a very different thing from investing with the duties of the office those whom they admit are neither fully qualified nor regularly chosen to discharge its duties." Now, sir, this is a puzzling sentence, what does he mean by "being regularly chosen." If an individual be chosen at all, is he not regularly chosen? And as to qualifications, we must take such men as we have; there is an infinite variety of talent, &c., even amongst our ministerial brethren. "M." would not pretend to the acuteness of a Fuller, or the eloquence of a Hall, neither do I think that all churches can boast of such pastors as "M;" but are they on this account to be without a pastor? No.

4. Your correspondent says, we must appeal to the scriptures, and I agree with him, that the practice which will not bear the test of scripture, ought not to have a place in the Christian church. He refers us to the origin of the institute, and because Christ presided in the capacity of the chief bishop, so must all who preside now be bishops or elders, he likewise attempts to show by numerous quotations that this was the practice in apostolic times. I admit that where a church has a regular pastor, it will be his place to officiate at the Lord's table; where they have not, they must elect one *pro tem.* It further appears to me that "M's" argument, with regard to Christ being the representative of a bishop in a Christian church, fails at the very threshold; at the time of its first celebration there was no church in the world, how then can he draw the inference, that because Christ sat at the head of his own table, and not a disciple (which could not be expected), the Lord's supper was never afterwards to be observed, but in a particular way; his words are, "It was on the day of Pentecost, and not before, that the first Christian church was erected, which in its faith and order was to be a pattern to every succeeding age."

5. "M." seems alarmed lest sentiments like what I have here stated should, in the end, lead to a contempt of the pastoral office, and to the admission that, "The church hath power to decree rites and ceremonies." I can only say, in reply, that if what I have contended for points ultimately in that direction, "M" is himself implicated in the charge, I believe, in the distinct offices of pastor and deacons, and that the church is to appoint, call, ordain, or set apart, the men who are to occupy these various stations, and so does he; the only difference is, that in ordination he must see something more subtle and mysterious than I can discern. Whether it has anything in unison with apostolic succession as taught by the Puseyites, I know not. I beg, however, that your correspondent will be explicit on this point, if he should again appear in print. I now leave the subject, anxiously waiting for your editorial remarks, and with best wishes for the prosperity of your truly honest and independent paper,

I remain, yours very respectfully,

Leeds, 4th Nov. 1842. A LAYMAN.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR—Permit me, through the medium of your valuable journal, to ask your correspondent "M. of S——— Nook," a few questions in reference to the statements in his letter, which appeared in the *Nonconformist* of the 2d inst, premising that he will keep to the sentiment that "where the scriptures are silent, conjecture cannot be admitted."

1. Who administered the ordinance of the Lord's supper at Jerusalem, Acts ii. 42—46, and at Corinth, 1 Cor. xi. 23—26?

2 Is there a single instance in the New Testament of either a pastor or an apostle, or any one administering the ordinance except Christ?

3. In whom is the power of ordaining to the pastor's office vested?

When "M." shall have replied to the foregoing questions, I shall be glad to offer a few remarks upon the subject. With many thanks to you for allowing this matter to be discussed, I am, sir, yours truly,

Plymouth. W.

THE NORTHERN LIGHTS.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR—There is a little book called "Statistics of Dissent," which you might do well to notice at your leisure. That errors should creep into such works is not a matter of wonder; and, considering the dryness of the subject, we should not feel disposed to "quarrel with a small mistake." The misstatements regarding Northumberland, however, which have, in part, been brought under your notice, seem to be no greater than those relating to other counties in England. Gloucestershire has been shown to be sadly misrepresented; and I find by the *Worcestershire Chronicle* of last Wednesday, that as far as that county is concerned, truth is grossly outraged in the pretended "Statistics of Dissent." This leads to the conclusion that the compiler of the work, which originally appeared in the *Church and State Gazette*, has had recourse to systematic and deliberate falsehood.

In denouncing the disingenuous means the author has used in order to magnify the importance of the church, and to show the extent and wholesome character of its teachings, it does not follow that we see nothing amiss or deficient in the ministrations of other sects. The abounding of popery in our own neighbourhood, argues the want of more faithful protestant preaching in the pulpit generally; but we feel that we owe nothing to the state church, which has retained whatever it deemed profitable of the Romish religion; and, having secured its worldly possessions, seems fast receding towards those doctrines against which it pretended to protest.

We feel no temptation to handle the weapon which the state church is wielding against us; but, perhaps, it may be allowable to give a sample of those "northern lights" by whom Northumberland has been illuminated.

Before the unwieldy parish of Simonburn was divided into several smaller ones—to make provision for naval officers who, unable to procure employment on board of ships of war, were singularly "moved" to become messengers of peace—lived Doctor Scott, of tithe notoriety, generally at war with his parishioners abont the good things of this life, caring little about their spiritual interests. Tithes were mostly the subject of litigation, but sometimes other quarrels arose. He once brought an action for libel against a military officer; the charge was singular, and the damages heavy. The defendant had said that he would not go to hear Dr Scott, who "had preached an indecent sermon, had baptised a monkey, and given the Lord's supper to a Newfoundland dog." The plaintiff obtained a verdict, but instead of £10,000 claimed, the jury gave the rev. doctor one shilling.

The lectureship of Hexham was founded by the Mercers' company of London, in execution of the will of one of their fraternity, who left a large sum of money to be employed in buying two or more impropriations in some northern county, "where most want should be of the preaching of the word of God, for the maintenance of preaching ministers in such places." The present lecturer, previously possessed of the rich living of St John-lee, with the chapelries of St Oswald's and Bingfield, judging an additional £500 a year a desirable adjunct, managed, by a formal laying down of the benefice he held (with a mental reservation no doubt), to stand candidate for the new preferment; and now, with the assistance of a journeyman, who receives £40 a year for attending our union workhouse too, manages to officiate for the whole.

At Whitley episcopal chapel in Hexhamshire, a few years ago, the Rev. Mr C. preached as usual. His text was, "Boast not thyself of to-morrow, for thou knowest not what a day may bring forth." He immediately after mounted his horse, and rode off to a christening—not to administer the rite, perhaps—that was probably done in a church—but to attend the festivities, which are often very intemperate; few things differ more than a primitive baptism and a modern christening. It was no teetotal affair, and the priest was no abstainer. That he should stop out late occasioned no surprise; but when his horse came home without him there was an alarm, of course, and persons went off in search of him. The country is exceedingly rugged; it was dark, too, and almost midnight; there was everything to fear; and, truly, the worst forebodings were realised; for the first glimpse they got of him was the white cravat or bands of the parson, who lay dead in a ditch.

Such, sir, are a sample of the litigious, simoniacal, and intemperate clergymen with which Northumberland has been cursed; and numerous parishes, as Corbridge and Chollerton, Warden and Woodhorn, have had a similar visitation.

I remain, sir, very respectfully yours,

Hexham, Oct. 12, 1842. JOS. RIDLEY.

THE COMPLETE SUFFRAGE MOVEMENT.

The council of the National Complete Suffrage Union held their open monthly meeting, at their room in Newhall street, on Monday the 7th instant.

The minutes of proceedings of the executive committee, and of the last monthly council, were confirmed, including the final circular respecting the appointment to the conference, and the address to the municipal electors of Birmingham, which appeared to give much satisfaction. The proceedings of the committee at the afternoon meeting were also passed: they consisted in the continuance of some former minutes and the following resolutions and appointments:—

Resolved—"That 1,000 copies of the circular respecting the conference be issued."

Resolved—"That Mr Albright be requested to prepare a plan for the superintendants of districts."

Resolved—"That Mr Vincent be re-appointed as a lecturer of the Union for three months."

Resolved—"That this committee do meet again to-morrow afternoon at four o'clock."

The chairman reported that he had applied to the whole body of commissioners by letter, requesting the use of the Birmingham Town hall for the election of delegates on the 14th November, and for the meeting of the delegates on the 27th December and three following days.

Mr Pumphrey reported that he had moved, and Mr Alderman Hutton had seconded, in the commissioners' meeting that morning, that the request be complied with; but the motion was negatived.

A committee was appointed to make application successively to the

high bailiff, two magistrates, or eight commissioners, either of which parties have the power of granting the use of the hall for the public meeting on the 14th inst., and to make inquiry about another place, in the event of not succeeding.

John Collins addressed the meeting on the results of the recent municipal elections at Birmingham, and on the forthcoming election of mayor, as a matter of much interest to the members of the Union resident in Birmingham. It appears that the whig party have resolved to put forward a gentleman who, whatever may be his other capabilities for the office, is specially disqualified in the opinion of just, thinking men, from the fact that he was elected into the town council as alderman after having been rejected by the burgesses when a candidate for their suffrages as town councillor. The great unfairness of this proceeding, and the outrage to good feeling in proposing such an individual as mayor, were strongly animadverted on. Two fresh members of the council of the Union have been elected by two of the wards; and it was announced that the Vice-president of the Union would be nominated for mayor, though without any confidence of success. Arrangements were made for a general announcement of the meeting on the 14th, to appoint delegates to the conference, by the circulation of a small hand-bill throughout the town, in addition to the placards required to be issued according to the address of the council.

Many letters were read, some giving encouraging accounts of progress, and others detailing the necessity for the efforts of the Union, and soliciting assistance. The following are extracts:—

"DEAR SIR—We have completely formed ourselves into a Complete Suffrage union; the several officers are—Josh. Fox, Esq., president; Julius Palmer and Robt M. Hawkes, vice-presidents; Wm Henry Dunstan, secretary; Benjamin Johns, treasurer. We have at last succeeded in getting a room, in which we shall hold weekly public meetings; we intend also to open a reading room and to form a library. We have only succeeded in returning one of our men at the past municipal election; the tories have worked hard against us, and still are working to bring us into contempt, but we are sufficiently hardened to bear their attacks.

"*Falmouth, Nov.* 4, 1842. ROBT M. HAWKES."

"DEAR SIR—Notwithstanding their prostration at the last election, the whigs made a feeble struggle against the tories this week, which has, I believe, proved to them their party is no more. The tories have now a majority of one in the town council; last year, although the whigs had a majority, they compromised, and suffered the tories to elect a tory mayor. This will greatly strengthen our hands; and, although the whigs are reluctant to join us, numbers have avowed the necessity of doing so, and I believe, ere long, we shall wear a more imposing position.

"I have taken some pains to find out a proper person to correspond with in the corporate towns in the district you have allotted to me.

"It would be of great assistance to me, and, indeed, the only way to benefit the cause effectually, if you could arrange to let Mr Vincent devote two or three weeks to this district, and I will accompany him.

"We expect to send from this place two delegates, and probably Sudbury, Lynn, and Yarmouth one each. I shall be glad if you will favour me with a few copies of the "Reconciliation," and other tracts you think may be useful. "I am, dear sir, yours truly,

"*Ipswich, Nov.* 4, 1842. W. FRASER."

"DEAR MR STURGE—Our municipal elections closed yesterday, and I have the happiness of stating that three in favour of our opinions have been chosen; one of which, Edward Cruickshanks, our treasurer, stood at the top of the poll in the fourth ward, and had more votes than any candidate in any other ward; next, William Wright, our of the members of our committee, was returned for the first ward; and Richard Miller, a member of the Union, for the second ward. We exceedingly regret that Mr Stott would not allow himself to stand. We are all satisfied that he would have been carried by a large majority.

"I am, sincerely and respectfully,

"*Edinburgh, Nov.* 2, 1842. ALEX. T. AIKMAN."

MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.

The following are the accounts that have reached us of the success of complete suffrage candidates at the recent municipal elections. In many instances it is impossible to distinguish between the complete suffragists and the whigs, as in many places where the former were successful they were classed promiscuously by the whig press with their own party, under the general term "liberals."

BIRMINGHAM.—Sixteen complete suffragists and one whig.

DERBY.—Eight complete suffragists, three whigs, and one tory.

NOTTINGHAM.—Nine tories and five complete suffragists. The latter were entirely on the purity principle, while the tories offered sums varying from 1*l.* to 2*l.* per vote. A correspondent of a Nottingham paper states that men were offered in one of the wards as much as 1*l.* 15*s.* for their votes. I know a particular house where a number of voters were made beastly drunk by the tory party; eight of them were put in one bed-room, in order to be polled off as soon as possible the next morning. Their names, too, were set down for twenty shillings as soon as they had polled.

LEEDS.—Eight complete suffragists, two whigs, and seven tories. All the radical candidates that were put up were returned with one single exception, and in that instance bribery and intimidation were practised. There is a large majority of liberals on the council, and it is intended to propose Henry Cowper Marshall, Esq., for mayor during the coming year. This gentleman is well known for his radical principles, and is avowedly in favour of complete suffrage. The *Leeds Times* states that it is the intention of the radicals to form themselves into a distinct party, hold their own private meetings, and act altogether irrespective of the whigs. Mr Joseph Cliff, the president of the Leeds Complete Suffrage association, is spoken of as likely to take the leadership of the radicals in their council, and at their private meetings. A more able and judicious leader they cannot have. We hope to see the project carried out.

EDINBURGH.—The contest here was confined chiefly to the non-intrusionists and moderates, in which the former suffered a defeat. Three complete suffragists were, however, returned. Mr Edward Cruikshank, treasurer of the Edinburgh Complete Suffrage Union had the largest number of votes that were polled. The members of the suffrage committee and friends are to give Mr Cruikshank an entertainment in honour of the occasion.

GLASGOW.—Five members of the new town council are complete suffragists, and the tories have sustained a double defeat. The *Glasgow Saturday Post* says—the city council has not only been converted into a majority of liberals; but to a clear majority of four, leaving their opponents not the shadow of a chance for carrying a single measure. But, what is even worse than this, the majority, as at present returned, are not merely reformers—men bent on change for the better—they are more; they are for the most part out-and-out radicals—reformers to such an extent, that never before could there be half a dozen of the same opinion thrust into the town council. This is re-action with a vengeance, and proves that certain principles, always advocated in this journal, are either making rapid progress with the electors; or else, that the former minority who held them are in these disastrous times rapidly rising into importance.

FALKIRK.—In 1841, the council board of this town consisted of 11 tories, and 1 whig. Matters are greatly altered since then; 4 tories remain, but of the eight liberals returned at the elections 1841 and 1842, a majority have signed Mr Sturge's declaration for complete suffrage, and the other new councillors are understood to be favourable to the extension of the franchise. "Great is the truth, and it will prevail."—*From a Correspondent.*

The following short summary we take from the *Edinburgh Weekly Chronicle*:—"In Dundee three voluntary dissenters, two of them at least complete suffragists, have been returned against three non-intrusionists, and one tory moderate churchman. In Dunfermline, there are now in the council thirteen radicals, eight tories, and one whig. The majority of radicals in the former council there, was still greater. In Airdrie, three tories have been elected, and only one reformer. In Kilmarnock, the tories have gained five out of six. In St Andrews, all the successful candidates are tories. The Anstruther-Easter council is now composed of eleven reformers and eight conservatives. The seven retiring councillors in Crail were re-elected without opposition. They, as well as the other members of council, are all professed liberals. In Cupar ten, all liberals, were elected; of these, six are members of the Complete Suffrage Union, and eight are dissenters. The published returns, as far as we have seen, for Aberdeen, Perth, Inverness, Kirkcaldy, and Ayr, do not state the principles of the newly elected councillors." The non-intrusion question has been the principal test of candidates in the municipal contests throughout Scotland.

BRISTOL.—Mr Charles Clarke, the lecturer for the Complete Suffrage Union, lectured in Bristol, on the principles and objects of the above Union, on the evenings of Wednesday and Thursday, Nov. 2d and 3d, at the hall of Science, Broadmead. The attendance on the first lecture was but small; the chair was taken by Mr J. Johnson, who briefly addressed the meeting, claiming for the lecturer the attention to which he was entitled by the importance of the subject to be considered, and pledging himself that any person desirous of addressing the company at the conclusion of the lecture, should have a fair hearing. Mr Clarke ably elucidated the principles of complete suffrage; glanced at the condition of the working classes—the evils of an aristocratic government—their reckless expenditure of the nation's resources—the vast burdens they brought upon this country, whilst deceiving the people with the mockery of a representation. He then proceeded to discuss the objections to complete suffrage in the most masterly manner, in which he was repeatedly cheered by the audience. He then went through the remaining five points as necessary to complete suffrage, urging them with skill and ability, and discussing all objections. He concluded a most instructive and able lecture by calling on those that heard him that night, by every tie of the Christian and the man, to throw off their apathy, and manfully engage in the struggle for their nation's redemption. Mr C. sat down amidst the greatest cheering. The Chairman then put the question, if any person had anything to advance against the arguments set forth by Mr Clarke, he should have a fair hearing; no person coming forward, a vote of thanks was passed to Mr C. with acclamation, and afterwards to the Chairman, and the meeting separated. At Mr Clarke's second lecture, the attendance was much better than at the first lecture; the chair was taken by Mr Johnson, who opened the business of the evening with a short address. After Mr Clarke's lecture, a member of the charter association put several questions to Mr Clarke, all of which he answered to the entire satisfaction of the meeting. A vote of thanks was then passed to the lecturer and Chairman, and the meeting separated.

BATH.—On Tuesday evening last, a lecture on complete suffrage was delivered by Mr Clarke at the society's rooms, in Church street. Mr Alderman Crisp, on the motion of Mr Sidwell, took the chair. The lecture, which took nearly two hours to deliver, and comprised a discussion of the principles of the Union—the necessity of perseverance and self-denial on the part of the people—the present state of the question, and importance of attempting to convince the middle classes &c., was listened to throughout with the most earnest attention, and seemed to make a great impression upon the audience. After the lecture, thanks were voted to the lecturer and Chairman. The latter, on acknowledging the compliment, said, that a crisis was approaching when all persons would be compelled to act a part; and that it was the duty of every individual to become acquainted with great principles, so that they might be fitted to take advantage of any emergency or crisis that may arise.

BRADFORD, YORKSHIRE.—On Monday week, the members of the National Complete Suffrage Union at Bradford, held a meeting for the purpose of forming themselves into a distinct local association. After the reading of some documents it was resolved that a Union be formed to be called the "Bradford Complete Suffrage Union." Resolutions, objects, and rules were agreed to, differing but little from those of other associations, and officers were subsequently elected.

NEWCASTLE.—The provisional committee of the Newcastle and Gateshead Complete Suffrage association met on Monday, when it was resolved—1. That not less than two delegates should be sent from this locality to the Birmingham conference, Dec. 27, 1842. 2. That should more than two candidates be put in nomination, and a poll be demanded, polling places be opened in the two boroughs, and every man 21 years of age, and having resided three months in either place, be eligible to vote.

BRIDGETON.—A public meeting was held in this district on the evening of Monday last, the 31st October, in the Chartist hall, Dale, to take into consideration the address issued by the council of the Complete Suffrage association, at Birmingham, in reference to the forthcoming conference. Mr Shanks in the chair. After the reading of the address, Mr Rodger, in an eloquent speech, proposed a vote of

thanks to the council, and also proposed that a public meeting should be called for the election of delegates to sit in conference. Mr N. Murphy seconded the motion. Mr Kidd then rose and made some objections to the free trade clause. Mr Murray supported Mr Kidd. Mr Johnson replied. After a good deal of discussion and personal squabbling, in which a great many speakers took part, the meeting was adjourned, without anything definite having been come to.

SALTCOATS.—On Monday 31st ult., a public meeting was held here for the purpose of more completely organising a Complete Suffrage association, electing a committee, &c. The chairman (Mr Gifford) read the address issued by the extraordinary meeting of the council held lately at Birmingham, which was highly approved of by the meeting. Messrs J. Henderson and Barclay addressed the meeting for a short time, the latter gentleman in particular, wished to impress on the minds of the rev. gentlemen present, the necessity of aiding forward the movement, and reminded them that they were placed there as guides to the people, and ought to do all in their power for their temporal as well as their spiritual good; and proposed that they be elected members of committee. The meeting then elected the Rev. James Giffin president, Mr James Henderson vice-president, and the following six electors and six non-electors as a committee, viz., James Aitkin, Lewis Tullarton, William Gunnell, Alexander Baird, Hugh Higgins, Rev. David Ronald, William Kelso, jun., Daniel Kerr, James M'Kir, William Montgomery, John King, Robert Bennett, James Clark secretary, and William Coulter treasurer. The meeting then broke up.

GLASGOW.—A meeting of the Glasgow Complete Suffrage association was held on the evening of Wednesday last, the 26th instant, in the usual place, 52, Nelson street, Charles Bryson, Esq., in the chair. The secretary having read over the minutes of the committee, from which it appeared that applications from a great many places had been made for speakers to attend meetings for the formation of associations, which could not be served; he then stated that the meeting had been called more particularly for the consideration of the address from the council at Birmingham, in reference to the forthcoming conference; having read it over he sat down, leaving it in the hands of the meeting. Mr Malcolm M'Farlane objected to the clause which refers to the council seeing how far the free traders will agree with them, if the people use their newly-acquired power for the repeal of the corn laws; he considered that to be rather a sort of pledging to the anti-corn law party which he did not like. Mr Malcolm also took the same view. After some discussion, the following motion, proposed by Mr Henry Green, was unanimously carried—viz., "That this meeting give it as their opinion that the people will use their newly-acquired power for the extinction of all monopolies; but we recommend that the council give no pledge to any party for the future conduct of the people." It was agreed upon that a public meeting should be held in the end of November, or beginning of December, for the purpose of electing a delegate or delegates to said conference; it was also agreed that the electors should be canvassed for the purpose of ascertaining how they feel with reference to the Complete Suffrage movement. A committee was appointed to audit the accounts relating to the banquet.

PAISLEY.—The council of the Complete Suffrage association met in the hall, No. 1, George street, on Wednesday evening last, for the purpose of inquiring how far the canvassers had gone through their labour. From the book already returned, the association can boast of at least *four thousand* names as members of this grand, glorious, and peaceful movement.

GORBALS.—A public meeting of the inhabitants of Gorbals was held in the Baronial hall, on Thursday evening last, to take into consideration the question of complete suffrage, with a view to its speedy advancement. The hall was well filled, and amongst the auditors were a considerable number of the middle class men of the Barony. Commissioner Johnston occupied the chair. On opening the business of the meeting, the Chairman explained the objects for which they were called together, and alluded to the fact, that only inhabitants of the Barony were invited in the placard. He mentioned this for the guidance of those who wished to address the meeting, and in case of discussion, as the complete suffrage committee were most anxious to have a full, fair, and free expression of the public opinion of the Barony. On this intimation, Mr J. Colquhoun, Con Murray, and one or two others, who had assembled from other quarters with the view of influencing the vote of the meeting, rose and exclaimed against this decision; and after kicking up considerable noise and some discussion, during which they were most ably replied to by Messrs Walter Currie, Charles M'Ewan, and others, they insisted upon a vote being taken as to whether themselves and other persons from a distance were entitled to be heard. The question being put *pro* and *con*, it was decided by an overwhelming majority, that as this was a meeting of the inhabitants of Gorbals other persons had no right to take part in their proceedings. Mr Malcolm, jun., Mr Walter Currie, Mr Proudfoot, and Mr C. M'Ewan, then severally addressed the meeting. After these addresses, an amendment was moved by a Mr M'Millan, to the effect that the meeting express itself in favour of the Glasgow Charter association, in preference to complete suffrage. Nine hands only were held up in its favour, and the resolution that the meeting pledge itself to the cause of complete suffrage was carried almost unanimously.

GENERAL NEWS.

FOREIGN.

INDIA.

The Overland mail brings news from India to the 1st of October. Operations appear to have recommenced with some vigour, and military movements of importance are taking place. General Nott, at the head of a chosen army of about 7,000 men, having left Candahar on the 10th of August, proceeded in the direction of Ghuznee and Cabul, while General England, with the remainder of the troops lately stationed at Candahar, marched without encountering any obstacle worthy of notice back in safety to Quetta. Candahar has therefore been relinquished by the British. The progress of General Nott into the interior of Affghanistan has been thus far fortunate. His corps is described as possessing in beasts of burden, &c., every facility for the accomplishment of the undertaking. Almost simultaneously with General Nott's move from Cabul, Sir Robert Sale marched out to Futteabad, on the Cabul road, at the head of the garrison, and occupied the place without opposition. He was joined on the 18th by the 3rd dragoons, and some Sappers and Miners, and there was soon found some employment in leveling the neighbouring forts, among which was Akhbar Khan's favourite residence of Tootung.

Intelligence from General Pollock states that his troops had been eminently successful in their gradual movement to Gundamuk, and in routing some bodies of the enemy.

On the 20th of August, General Pollock, with the head quarters of the army, moved out to General Sale's camp, and the whole army marched to Gundamuk, which was occupied. Despatches have been received detailing an affair which took place on the 25th, when two villages, Inaumcoo Khail and Kookhi Khail, the former a place of some strength, were carried with brilliant success, and very trifling loss. The Affghans, who had appeared in some force, about 1,200 men, were everywhere dispersed, and the troops occupied the advanced position. Futteh Jung, the son and heir of Shah Soojah, who had effected his escape from the prison of Akhbar Khan, had reached the British camp. He came from Cabul attended by 14 persons, although only one was at first allowed to enter the camp, but orders were subsequently issued to admit the remainder. On his reaching General Pollock's tent a salute of welcome was instantly fired. His reception proved the intentions of the General to be favourable to his rights as sovereign of Cabul. A subsequent rumour states that he had been put to death by order of Akhbar Khan. The orders for a rapid move from Gundamuk to Cabul on the 6th or 7th of September had, it was said, been issued, but some doubts were entertained of that march being effected prior to the certainty of the approach of General Nott from Ghuznee.

Of General Nott's movements there is no decided information, but several rumours are mentioned by the *Times'* correspondent. One from Jellalabad is given of Nott's having fought a general action with the Affghan forces under Shuneshoodeen Khan, the Ghuznee chief, who had advanced to meet him, and completely defeated them, with the loss of all their baggage; and a report was circulated in Bombay on the 1st of October to the effect that Ghuznee had opened its gates without any great resistance on the appearance of Nott's army. Another rumour was that Akhbar Khan had been seized by the Kuzzilbashes, who constitute a large portion of the inhabitants of Cabul, and who, in order to save the city from destruction, were in the interest of the British alliance, and for that reason also protected the British prisoners. From the same source we gather the following account of a scene with Akhbar Khan:—

"There is an unhappy rumour from Cabul, that on Captain Troup's return from General Pollock's camp, he was sent for to Akhbar Khan's durbar, and fiercely questioned as to the meaning of the advance of the armies, and the destruction of the forts near Futteabad, including Tootung; that when he declared his ignorance of the cause of the movement, further than as it had reference to the rejection of Akhbar Khan's terms and proposals by General Pollock, that chief abused him and struck him, declaring that General Pollock was playing him false, and advancing to attack him under the existing truce. Upon this, a chief friendly to Troup, fired at Akhbar Khan, and unluckily missed him; then ensued a tumult, in which Captain Troup unfortunately fell."

Sir Charles Napier left Bombay in the beginning of September for Scinde, in order to take the command of the troops from General England. Her Majesty's 28th regiment had suffered severely from cholera during its passage to Kurrachee. The corps under the orders of General England was, after the districts around Quetta had been placed under the jurisdiction of the young Khan of Kelat, to come through the Bolan pass, on the 26th of September, in order to take up its station near the Indus. The presence of this corps had become necessary in consequence of a quarrel and a conflict which had taken place between the Ameers of Hyderabad and some of their neighbours, the consequence of which was calculated to be, that both parties, or at least the weaker one, was likely to appeal to the British authorities for protection.

Lord Ellenborough, it is stated, is at Karnaul, winning golden opinions from all classes for his urbanity and cheerful demeanour. At a dinner given to him at Cawnpore, before his departure for the north-west, he said, as his health was drunk, "that next year there would be far greater cause to drink his health with enthusiasm, than at present." His hosts were military men, and therefore it is assumed that the remark had reference to some act which should affect their interests.

In the interior of India tranquillity prevails, with the exception of the mountain districts of Bundelkund, whither a strong force was about to be sent in order to put down the disturbances effectually, by destroying the forts of the petty chiefs. The rains were most plentiful throughout India in the month of September. The much talked of apprehensions entertained of a famine in the districts near Delhi have vanished. The army of reserve has been ordered to assemble on the Sutlej in the month of November, preparatory, as it is said, to some demonstration against the Sikhs, whose government at Lahore had given orders to prepare a quantity of powder as quickly as possible for the emergency.

There have been some serious losses in the 50th and 62nd regiments while proceeding up the Ganges. A boat was swamped near Cawnpore, and 18 men of the 50th were drowned. A wing of the 62nd going in boats near Bhagulpore was overtaken by a storm at night, which forced the boats from their moorings, and 38 men, including Lieutenants Scobell and Gason, were lost. The bark Ricardo on its voyage from London to Calcutta, struck on a sand-bank in the Hooghly and heeled over, and in one minute went down. Ten persons were drowned.

The cholera was making great ravages among the soldiers lately arrived in Bombay from Europe.

CHINA.

The intelligence from China is to the 28th of July, and consists mainly of the details of another battle; in which the English troops were as usual victorious. It appears that after the arrival of the reinforcements, the expedition on the 13th of June entered the Yang-tze-Kiang, the most magnificent river of China, on the banks of which the Chinese had erected many strong fortifications, and garrisoned them with large bodies of their best troops. Having passed three days in making observations and in taking soundings, which were seen and permitted by the Chinese, the fleet at daylight on the 16th prepared for action, and on the ships taking their stations the batteries from the shore opened, and the canonade on both sides was extremely heavy

and unceasing for about two hours; that of the Chinese then began to slacken, and the seaman and marines were landed at once, under the fire from the ships, and drove the enemy out of the batteries before the troops could be disembarked and formed for advancing. Two hundred and fifty-three guns were taken in the batteries, most of them of heavy calibre. The whole were mounted on pivot carriages of new and efficient construction, and it was likewise observed that they were fitted with bamboo sights. The casualties in the naval arm of the expedition amounted to 2 killed and 25 wounded, but the land forces had not a man touched. The Blonde frigate had 14 shot in her hull, the Sesostris steamer 11, and all the ships engaged more or less. The loss on the part of the enemy is supposed to have been about 80 killed, and a proportionate number wounded. On the 17th of June some of the lighter vessels of the squadron advanced up the Woosung river, and found a battery deserted, mounting 55 guns. On the 19th two more batteries close to the city of Shang-hai opened their guns on the advanced division of the light squadron, but on receiving a couple of broadsides the Chinese fled, and the batteries, which contained 48 guns, were instantly occupied, and the troops took possession of the city, where the public buildings were destroyed, and the extensive government granaries given to the people. The Chinese high officers and troops are supposed to have fled in the direction of the cities of Soochow, Wang-chow-foo, and Nankin.

The official despatch announces that "the high authorities have made another indirect attempt to retard active operations by an avowed wish to treat, and have also given a satisfactory proof of their anxiety to conciliate by the release of 16 of her Majesty's subjects (Europeans and natives of India) who had been kidnapped; but as the overtures were not grounded on the only basis on which they can be listened to, they were met by an intimation to that effect."

In commenting upon the above intelligence, the *Times* observes:—

"It is worthy of remark, that while Russia is described as busy, not only in exciting the Chinese against the just demands of Great Britain, but in assisting them with officers, the United States and France have sent their ships-of-war to watch our proceedings with that anomalous race, and, as it is openly declared, with the intention of demanding all the advantages that we may obtain by the expenditure of so much blood and money. The American and French frigates have sailed from the Canton river to to the northern ports of China, which their ships were never before permitted to enter."

THE LEVANT.

The mail arrived on Saturday. According to the news from Constantinople no doubt remains of the Porte having signified its approbation of the late change in Servia, whether from a knowledge of the character of the new sovereign, or from a desire to gratify his supporters, does not clearly appear. One of the Smyrna journals states that Prince Alexander, who has been called to supreme power in Servia, and who is between 42 and 45 years of age, is endowed with superior intelligence and honourable principles, and has had much experience of the affairs of the world. The news from Persia is pacific, but the frontiers continue to be infested with robbers, and all efforts to suppress their depredations have proved fruitless. There is no political news of the slightest interest in the accounts from Alexandria given by the Malta journals. The Pacha continues to be busily engaged in his commercial transactions, selling wheat, beans, barley, &c. Freights at Alexandria are said to be very low, and the vessels employed are very numerous. The prices of grain in Egypt are stated to be very low, and it was expected that there would be a further reduction if the English markets should not be in want of supplies.

PRUSSIA.

The meeting of the standing committees of the Prussian provincial estates at Berlin has excited much attention throughout all the states of Europe. This assembly, in which the commons are represented in towns and country districts in equal numbers with the nobles, has been sitting since the 18th ult. In the rescript ordering them to be summoned, the King declares his wish to consult them when the opinions of the provincial diets differ on points of general interest; when, in the drawing up of laws, new points of difficulty occur that were not submitted to the provincial diets in the original discussions; further, when new laws are projected, the opinion of the committees will be taken on their necessity and tendency; and, lastly, measures of general interest, which were hitherto not submitted to the provincial diets, will be laid before them. The correspondent of the *Times* is of opinion that there is more of the form than of the reality of popular and virtual representation in the constitution of these committees. He observes that their meeting was not opened by the King in person, and although the rescript ordering them to be summoned is couched in terms of considerable latitude, yet it neither fixes a right nor promises a periodical term for their assembling in future. After referring to the terms of the document he proceeds:—

"This declaration affords a wide scope for the operations of a body of representatives, if the whole were not neutralised by the condition that they are only to be consulted on these points when the King shall think it necessary, which, of course, means that they will only be assembled as long as they behave well, and give the Crown no trouble. The introduction of such a clause, and the strict prescription of the subjects to which they are to confine their discussions, or rather deliberations, were naturally sufficient guarantees both to Russia and Austria, that little or no moral influence would be gained by this mode of developing the representative institutions of Prussia. It is notorious that although the late king bound himself by the most sacred promises not to break his compact with the provincial estates respecting the enlargement of the national debt, as guardians to which men in high office were sworn in 1820, no scruple was felt at adopting the subterfuge of the "sea company," in whose name a loan was contracted of a large amount. It has recently been shown that the amount of crown lands sold annually far exceeded the sum which it was then agreed should be appropriated to the yearly redemption of the national debt; and the want of an efficient control has been glaringly evinced by the detection of most extensive frauds committed on the state by the public servants in certain departments, in which men of rank and of high standing in the service are said to be implicated. That under these circumstances a mere promise to consult such a body as is now assembled at the convenience of the Crown should be considered as an empty show of liberality, of as little advantage to the King as to the nation, is natural, and I am sorry to say that this is here the general opinion."

The correspondent of the *Chronicle*, on the other hand, views the matter as the commencement of a really popular form of government in Prussia. He remarks:—

"The fact of the Prussian government laying before an assembly of the representatives of the people a statement of their intended measures, and requesting an opinion thereon is very striking, and certain to establish the present sovereign in the affections of his people. It is most undoubtedly the commencement of a system of government in which the people will ultimately have a decided voice; it is true this system will be slow in its growth, but not the less sound on that account."

The first proposition submitted by the King to the committees of the estates for deliberation was for a proposed reduction in taxation to the amount of 2,000,000 dollars. The majority of the provincial diets were inclined to appropriate the bulk of this sum to an alleviation of the salt monopoly enjoyed by the crown, and which presses heavily on the poor. The ministry were also desirous that this mode of appropriation should be adopted, and furnished statistical details in support of the plan. The plan ultimately adopted reduces the barrel of salt of 405 lb., which is now sold at the government factory at 15 dollars (2*l.* 5s.), to 12 dollars (1*l.* 16s.) This will allow of a reduction of the retail price something less than five farthings per lb. At the same time it is proposed to create a greater number of places for the sale of salt throughout the kingdom.

The subject of a general system of railroads has since engaged the attention of the committees. The debate occupied two whole days. In the report published by the *State Gazette*, the names of the speakers are not given, nor is any attempt made to give the speeches separately. Nothing is stated but the general tenour of the arguments advanced, and the issue of the division. The great majority of the assembly were zealous in advocating the general advantages to be looked for from a comprehensive system such as had been proposed, and urged the danger in which Prussia would be placed if she allowed other nations to get the start of her in the march of improvement. The discussion having been exhausted, the presiding minister summed up the debate, and, in conclusion, demanded from the assembly an answer to the following question:—

"Is the execution of a system of railroads, to connect the centre of the Prussian monarchy with the provinces, and these with one another, and which at the same time, in its main lines, shall communicate with foreign countries, looked upon as an urgent necessity?"

The ninety-eight members present were then each in succession called on to answer "yes" or "no" to this question, when there appeared ninety ayes and eight noes. The correspondent of the *Morning Chronicle* observes, "that the system of railroads as propounded by the government is very grand; but there is an important omission in it. A north eastern line, 360 miles in length, is pointed out as extending to the Russian frontier; a south eastern line 225 miles in length, to the Austrian frontier; a western line, 160 miles long, to complete the connection between the Saxony and Hanoverian, and the Belgian lines; and a south western line, the Prussian portion of which would be 68 miles long, besides a line of 180 miles to connect Posen with the Silesian line, making a total of 993 English miles; yet nothing is said of the north western line to connect central Prussia with the North Sea at Hamburg, the Prussian portion of which would be about 70 miles. A treaty was signed last November, between Prussia, Denmark, Mecklenburg, and Hamburg, for the establishment of this line; but the line has not yet been determined on, the proceedings having received a severe check from the fire at Hamburg; still it is strange that the project should have been omitted from the government statement."

AMERICA.

By private correspondence we learn that Mr Webster's speech at Boston is still the grand topic of discussion. It has created an immense sensation throughout the United States; and the major portion of it is condemned by the whig party, and as loudly lauded by the democratic party. The parts that have given most general satisfaction are his remarks upon the Ashburton treaty, and on the M'Leod case. Mr Webster compliments Lord Ashburton; and in reference to the other subject, he says that the early despatches which reached the country from England on the M'Leod case, &c., had they been publicly known, would have crushed the commercial interests of Boston, and reduced the value of American shipping fifty per cent. The most interesting part of his speech to European readers is his denunciation of the doctrine of repudiation, his regret at the low state of American credit, and his bold advocacy of such a line of policy as shall redeem the credit both of the states and the nation, and thereby restore confidence and promote prosperity. From the general tone of that part of his speech, it is inferred that some plan, with that object in view, will be submitted during the next session of congress, including the institution of a national and uniform currency.

Immense gatherings are taking place by the whig party, in several parts of the Union, to promote the election of Henry Clay, of Kentucky, to the next presidency. One meeting has just come off at Dayton, Ohio, at which 130,000 persons were present, who were addressed by Mr Clay, Governor Corwin, and Messrs Ewing and Crittenden. Resolutions were unanimously carried, nominating Henry Clay for the presidency, and John Davis for the vice-presidency. It is rumoured that the democratic party are likely to agree to the nomination of Governor Cass, the present United States minister in France. Besides this gentleman, Messrs Calhoun, Van Buren, and Buchanan are talked of, but the public favour seems to be divided between Messrs Calhoun and Cass.

The most important news from other parts of the American continent, is the intelligence from Texas, of the Mexican, 1,300 strong, having again captured San Antonio, made fifty-three of the principal citizens prisoners, including two or three judges, who were holding a court at the time. Whether the Mexicans intended to retreat or to maintain their post, was not known when the latest accounts left; but President Houston, of Texas, has called out the militia of all the counties to move towards the point invaded. But it was supposed that the Mexicans, having achieved their object, would retire before the militia got near the place. Galveston has been visited by a dreadful storm, which has wrecked ships, destroyed houses, and desolated crops. Damages in the town alone, 50,000 dollars. Commodore Moore, of Texas, is still at New Orleans with his squadron, detained for want of funds. He offers to take out emigrants to Yucatan; but as many of the Texan volunteers have recently returned, unpaid and half starved, his offer is not very readily responded to. It is said that the yellow fever has been very fatal on board the Mexican squadron at and off Yucatan, amongst English and other northern sailors

DOMESTIC.

METROPOLITAN.

Wednesday, the first day of Michaelmas term, the judges proceeded in state to Westminster hall, where they opened the several courts of law and equity with the usual formalities.

On Wednesday the Lord Mayor elect was presented by the Recorder of the city of London to the Lord Chancellor, for the purpose of being approved of as the chief magistrate by the Queen.

At a meeting of the common council, on Tuesday, Deputy Allan renewed the motion to suspend the 23rd standing order during the next election of high bailiff for the borough of Southwark. Mr Stevens moved "the previous question;" which was carried by a large majority, and thus the original motion was lost. Mr R. L. Jones presented the report of a committee on a viaduct proposed by Mr Taylor to be carried across Farringdon street, from Hatton garden to Skinner street. The report, which approved of the project, but held out no hope that funds would at present be found for the purpose, was adopted; Mr Jones remarking that the viaduct, he thought, could not be completed under a cost of £200,000.

At a meeting of the court of aldermen, on Thursday, it was resolved, that at the request of Alderman Thomas Wood, a committee should be appointed to investigate the charges made against him with respect to the Talacre Mining company.

Miss Martineau.—On Tuesday se'nnight, a meeting was held at the South London hall of Science, Blackfriars road, for the purpose of testifying admiration of the conduct of Miss Martineau, in refusing the pension offered to her by the late administration. Colonel Thompson took the chair. Mrs Chappelsmith moved—"That this meeting fully appreciate the moral and political honesty which led Miss Martineau to refuse the pension offered by the late whig administration, though they think there has rarely occurred an instance in which the royal bounty would have been so well bestowed." Mr James Smith seconded the resolution, which was put and carried. Mr Duncan proposed a resolution, to the effect, "That it is the opinion of this meeting, that the answer of Miss Martineau involves a great principle; since, if the people were fully represented, the act of the executive would be that of the people." Mrs Martin seconded the resolution, which was carried unanimously.

British American Association.—Another joint-stock emigration bubble has just exploded, to the infinite injury of some scores of honest and industrious mechanics, and to the serious loss of many tradesmen. More pompous and inflated advertisements and prospectuses were never issued by any company than by the British American association, located in the vicinity of Blackfriars' bridge. The entire peerage and baronetage of the united kingdom seemed to have united their wealth and their wits in the scheme issued by this association; yet it will doubtless be now discovered that a few needy projectors were the "be all and the end all" of this precious plot to turn a penny. The humane confederates combined under the aforesaid title actually proposed to land some hundreds of their countrymen at Halifax, and to march them 200 miles over almost impassable tracts and masses of floating ice to Prince Edward's island in the depth of winter—that is, if they got safely across the Atlantic—and there to let them find what the gods would send them. When the case of the association's dupes was first brought before the Lord Mayor, its attorney assured the magistrate that the association was the Duke of Argyle's own child: his Grace, it appears, repudiates the honour of any such paternity, though he admits being its patron, has attended meetings of its directors, and has subscribed towards its funds. The Duke is now "desirous of withdrawing his name from the roll of subscribers or shareholders, as they are called," and "certainly does not consider himself responsible for any of the pecuniary transactions of the parties in London who assume the management of the company's affairs at present." With great submission to so highly respectable a nobleman as the Duke of Argyle, we suggest that he is bound to see that the use which he has permitted others to make of his name and patronage has not injured many of his countrymen; and if it has, to take care that they are indemnified.—*Morning Herald.* [The affairs of this company, by which so many poor emigrants have been duped, have been the subject of daily discussion in the leading metropolitan journals, which have ably exposed its infamous proceedings. Investigations have been instituted before the Lord Mayor, but do not appear to be finally concluded].

The Smoke Nuisance.—The committee of the Metropolitan Improvement society have issued circulars to the proprietors of the principal manufacturing and engineering establishments, breweries, &c., expressing their intention, in case some plans are not speedily adopted to put an end to the nuisance of smoke, to proceed against them by the common law, or enforce the provisions of Michael Angelo Taylor's act. Societies for the suppression of smoke have, during the season, been formed at Manchester and Leeds, the latter of which has proceeded with great vigour, and succeeded in obtaining about a dozen convictions under the local act of that town. The society at Manchester has made some curious comparisons, in which they state that the difference between the wear of linen on ordinary days and on Sundays, or holidays, when the fires of the furnaces of that town are not in full action, was found, on a low estimate of the destruction of clothing and extra expense of washing, from sooty particles in the air, to be a loss of one-halfpenny per head each week for every working man's family. This for Manchester alone would amount to a charge upon the inhabitants of £30,000 per annum, and in London, at the same average, to an annual charge of £162,520. The Metropolitan Improvement society have also served notices similar to the above on the proprietors of the river steamboats navigating between Richmond and London bridge.

New Water Company.—On Thursday evening a meeting, consisting of about four hundred of the rate-payers of the borough of Lambeth, took place at the Horns tavern, Kennington, for the purpose of receiving from a committee appointed at a preliminary meeting to inquire into the best method of establishing a company to supply the inhabitants with pure water, a report of their proceedings. Benjamin Hawes, Esq., M. P., took the chair. After which the report was read. It recommended the immediate formation of the company, and was adopted. Mr Branch then rose and said, that the inhabitants had been compelled to adopt their present course from the impure state of the water with which they were supplied. He then read several reports made by scientific persons upon the nature of the water supplied to the inhabitants. It appeared from these statements that even filtration could not purify the Thames water now consumed, and that its effects upon the human body were very serious. The daily use of it must injure health, and instances were known of paralysis having been caused, and whole families affected, solely by the impurity of the water. He concluded by moving a resolution to the effect, "That the rate-payers of the borough agree to form a company to supply the inhabitants with pure water, and upon such a system as not to subject them to any monopoly." In reply to the question where the supply of water was to come from, Mr Blanch stated that a plan had been submitted to them, by which the party undertook to provide 2,000,000 gallons of water per diem for the use of the inhabitants, and the money was not to be asked for, until the success of the undertaking was proved. It was to be got on the Artesian principle, viz.:—boring. Another plan, that of Mr Pinkerton, was for getting the water from the Wandle. A meeting for further considering the report was afterwards agreed to.

The alterations at the top of the monument for the future prevention of suicide were completed on Thursday. The gallery is now completely covered in with strong bars of iron, rising from the old railing, sufficiently high to allow persons to stand upright, and of a width apart so as not to obstruct the views, and has the appearance of a large iron cage. The bars are painted white, so that the addition is scarcely perceptible in the distance, and the architectural beauty of the monument at that part will not be much infringed upon.

The Temple church, which has just been restored, was erected by the Knights Templars, in the eleventh century, after the model of the Holy sepulchre at Jerusalem. It was first repaired in 1682, and next in 1810.

On Monday, about twelve o'clock, Solomon Herschell, Chief Rabbi of the Polish and German Jews in England, expired at his residence, in Bury court, St Mary Axe, after a long and severe illness. He had not been able to attend the synagogue since he met with an accident, about two years ago, on which occasion his thigh was dislocated. The accident was caused by the conductor of an omnibus telling the driver to "go on," while the deceased was still on the steps of the vehicle. He was 82 years of age, and has officiated as chief rabbi upwards of 42 years, and was universally respected.

A daring robbery of wills, deeds, money, and jewelery, was effected on Friday week, at the residence of Mr Ashness, an independent gentleman living at Battersea. One of the servants is suspected of being the principal thief. A tin box containing the most important documents was found in a ditch adjoining the house, and some idea may be formed of its valuable contents when one paper only was a bond for £40,000.

On Monday se'nnight an alarming accident occurred to Lady and the Hon. Miss Stopford, and a female friend, while riding in an open carriage over Blackheath. The horses shied at some object near at hand, and sprang over a large mound by the side of the road. The whole of the ladies were thrown out, and were more or less injured. Miss Stopford received the most serious injury, her face being cut by the gravel. The coachman and footman were thrown off the box, but escaped with some slight bruises.

POSTSCRIPT.

Wednesday, November 9.

The first quarterly meeting of the Birmingham Peace association has been held at the Public office, Moor street. Mr J. C. Perry in the chair. Several individuals gave short addresses on the evils and impolicy of war, which were listened to with considerable interest. A statistical account was given of the enormous expenditure for the erection of public monuments, &c., to perpetuate the memory of great naval and military commanders, contrasted with the small amount appropriated for similar purposes for men of genius and literature; accompanied with a brilliant and powerful speech by Mr J. W. Showell, which made a deep impression upon the meeting. Among others, the following resolutions were adopted unanimously by the meeting, which was composed principally of working men:—

"1. That this meeting has listened with interest to the report now read, and considers it affords encouragement to the friends of peace, to continue their efforts to awaken an enlightened public opinion against the unchristian nature, cruelty, and impolicy of all war.

"2. That this meeting views with satisfaction and delight the extension of the principles of peace in the popular mind, and feels more than ever convinced of their practicability in adjusting the differences arising between nations, by the successful issue of the recent negotiations of this country with America.

"3. That this meeting deeply deplores the continuance of the cruel and sanguinary wars in China and Affghanistan, and hereby calls upon every true lover of his country to unite in this and similar institutions, in order that the removal of these foul blots from its character and representation may be speedily effected."

The cause of peace is spreading widely in this vicinity, as the operations of the association are principally directed to the diffusion of information upon the evils attendant on war among the working classes, from whom the ranks of the army and navy are supplied.

It would be highly desirable that our peace societies should become more practical than they have hitherto been. There is a tide in events which, if seized in its due course, would undoubtedly lead on to success; that tide our peace societies should ever lay hold of, so that when there appears a probability of serious differences arising between nations, the practicability and success of negotiation—the evils and impolicy of war—the demoralising influences which scenes of warfare exert upon the mind of the people, opening the avenues of crime, and letting loose the passions of men in all their baseness and degradation—all these should be embodied in a remonstrance and sent to each nation. If such were the operations of our societies then we may have reason to hope that the dawn of that morning is not far distant when "nations shall beat their swords into plowshares, their spears into pruning hooks, and learn war no more."

Christian Instruction Society.—At a meeting last night of the secretaries and friends of this society, held at the Congregational library, the Rev. Mr Mirams of Kennington was appointed an agent, to visit periodically the several associations of the metropolis, with a view to stimulate them to increased exertions.

CORN MARKET. Mark Lane, This Day.

The supply of English wheat is small, and there is very little foreign in the market. Monday's prices are maintained.

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"One of Friends of the Deceased, Present at the Interment," must give his name and address.

"Pacificus." We shall take an early opportunity of bringing forward the subject mentioned in his letter.

"One of the Middle Class." If he will let us have a concise statement of his views, we will insert them.

"James Humphrys" declined.

"A. M." We cannot insert his letter, but we will keep a sharp look out upon the parties he refers to.

We have inserted as many of the letters on ordination as we can find room for. All others must be regarded as declined.

"A Berean" next week.

ERRATUM.—In the article on Dr Channing in our last number, in the fifth paragraph, fortieth line, for "eventful" read "eventual."

Terms for advertising in the *Nonconformist*.

For 8 lines ....5*s.* 0*d.*	For 16 lines...7 0	For 24 lines...9 0
10.....5 6	18 ..... 7 6	26.....9 6
12.....6 0	20 ..... 8 0	28.....10 0
14.....6 6	22 ..... 8 6	Every additional 2 lines, 6*d.*

*** Advertisements from the country should be accompanied by a post office order, or reference for payment in London.

The Nonconformist.

LONDON: WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 9, 1842.

SUMMARY.

THE overland mail from India arrived on Sunday night, bringing intelligence from Affghanistan and China. Candahar has been relinquished by the British troops. General Nott, at the head of a chosen army of about 7,000 men, possessing the requisite beasts of burden, and every facility for the accomplishment of his undertaking, left that place on the 10th of August, and proceeded through the interior of Affghanistan towards Ghuznee and Cabul, while General England, with the remainder of the troops lately stationed at Candahar, marched back in safety to Quettah. A report was prevalent at Bombay, on the 1st of October, wanting, however, official confirmation, that Ghuznee had opened its gates on the appearance of Nott's army. General Pollock had been successful in a gradual movement upon Gundamuk; and Futteh Jung, the son and heir of Shah Soojah, who had effected his escape from the prison of Akhbar Khan, attended by fourteen persons, had arrived at the camp. It is said that Shere Singh, the present chief of the Sikh country, had expressed his desire to become a subsidised monarch, and to place his country under the management of the British. From China the news comes down to the 28th July. After the arrival of the reinforcements the expedition, on the 13th of June, entered the Yang-tse-Kiang, the most magnificent river of China, on the banks of which the Chinese had erected many strong fortifications, and garrisoned them with large bodies of their best troops. A conflict took place, with the usual results, for the particulars of which we refer our readers to another column. The expedition to Pekin has been deferred till next season.

These sanguinary and expensive successes abroad will do but little to retrieve the disastrous condition of our affairs at home. Her Majesty's ministers appear to be sensible, in some degree at least, of the embarrassments in which they are involving the country. They are in no haste to meet parliament, which has again been prorogued, and which, in all probability, will not be summoned for the dispatch of business until the end of January; and from the frequency with which cabinet councils are held, a rumour has got abroad that government is paralysed by internal dissensions. This is not unlikely, more especially if there be any truth in the report that Sir Robert Peel has determined on advancing in the career of commercial reform. Speculation is rife, even to the extent of an entire change of administration. There can be little doubt that speculation, as usual, is in this case overleaping the limits of probability; but the mere discussion of such topics in the clubs, serves to mark the internal weakness and instability of the present cabinet.

Since our last we have received some more definite intelligence of the municipal elections. We cannot here note particulars. It may suffice to observe, that complete suffrage candidates have, in several important towns, obtained the most gratifying success; and that, with few exceptions, that success has been most decided where the contest was waged exclusively on the complete suffrage principle. Next year we confidently anticipate our friends will be able to take up a position at once commanding and triumphant.

GOVERNMENT IN THE UNITED STATES.

OUR readers will be aware that we have already dealt with this subject in two successive numbers. The prominent evils which characterise American society we traced to other and far more potent causes than republican institutions. The good which it lacks, we have seen, must be looked for as the result of agencies already actively at work, but in no way legitimately connected with established forms of government. Neither for the faults with which America is justly chargeable, nor for the comparative impotence of corrective influences, can democracy be held responsible. It did not commit the first; it is not within its proper sphere to wield the last. We must again trespass upon the patience of our readers by offering a few concluding remarks upon this topic. We propose to take a hasty glance at what American institutions confessedly accomplish—to examine the results which, within their own appropriate range of action, they steadily secure—in a word, to make a rough and general estimate of what America gains by the adoption of democratic government. We shall thus have in a narrow compass a complete view of this question in all its prominent bearings, and we shall be furnished with a ready answer to those opponents of complete suffrage who are perpetually referring to America as developing the bitter fruits of democracy.

The free institutions of the United States secure for all classes complete protection of person. If there be any exception to this general statement, the exception will be found to result, not from the principles of democracy, but from a deviation from them in practice. Slaves and people of colour are exposed to outrage against which they possess no sufficient protection; but the one class is legally, the other is practically, excluded from the franchise. Draw a circle around the portion of the inhabitants of America who are represented in the legislature, and within that circle—that is, as far as true democracy prevails—you will find human life guarded by efficient protection. Wanton and deliberate outrage upon the person is infrequent; and when it occurs, speedy access is obtained to impartial justice. In all the well-populated districts of the country men can dwell at ease, without fear of exposure to popular commotion. Within the range already specified, not only is life secure, but that which gives to life its value, namely, the dignity of manhood. No American is degraded as an outcast from the pale of civil institutions. Each may stand up and claim for himself the respect due to untainted citizenship. In no danger, on the one hand, of falling a victim to individual violence, neither is he subject, on the other, to the more legalised, but not less to be dreaded, injustice of authority. He is not subject to impressment for the service of the state, and no soldier writhes under the lash of his superior officer. In the United States we hear of no ecclesiastical prisoners; and, as far as we are aware, democracy in that country has never tortured the bodies of victims for their soul's health. The various facilities given to our own aristocracy, by trespass acts and game laws, by church rates and tithe processes, to hunt down, worry, and murder the poor, are there unknown. Nowhere is human life held in greater respect, whilst perhaps in no country of equal extent is the organised instrumentality requisite for attaining this object less obtrusive, less expensive, or less dangerous to the liberties of the people.

Intimately connected with this branch of our subject, and strikingly illustrative of the efficiency, in this respect, of American institutions, is the security of woman. A female may travel alone from end to end of the United States, without fear not only of violence but of insult. Go where she will, she is treated with an outward show of respect. There is no upper class in America, which, dignified by the privilege of birth with the power of making laws for its own especial advantage, and securing enormous wealth without anxiety or toil, gives itself up to the indulgence of sensual passions, and sends abroad into society its infamous agents to corrupt female purity, or to stimulate, by bad example, the passions of the other sex. Americans are not wont to have before their eyes perpetual exhibitions of immoralities practised in high life—exhibitions, the frequent occurrence of which in our own country blunts the sensitive nerves of a nation's morality, and takes from vice more than half its hideousness by gilding it over with the sanction of patrician example. The evils with which our aristocratic institutions are ultimately chargeable—the laxity of morals, the breaches of domestic peace, the insecurity of woman when alone and unbefriended—resulting from the position of lofty superiority in which we place the nobles of our land, cannot be accurately estimated. Vices invariably grow more rank upon the soil of a class raised by law to a station of eminence; and the seeds of many a national immorality have been matured in the higher places of society, and have fallen from them to quicken in the classes beneath.

Nor is property less respected in America than person. There man enjoys in security the fruit of his own labour, subject in a very minor extent to individual depredation, and secure from public robbery. The men who in this country object most loudly to democracy, who are most ready in citing America as an instance of its complete failure, and who think that the rights of property are practically incompatible with the rights of man, seem to forget that in their own land, and under their own boasted constitution, the many are legally pillaged by the few, and that here it is only the property of the represented that can be regarded as secure from depredation. What matters it whether we are robbed according to law or in violation of law? and how does it happen that in the United States, where all classes are represented, these violations of justice on the large scale are not only not attempted, but are purely impossible? Is it not notorious that in Great Britain all classes but one are compelled to pay black mail to the remaining other? Are we not here fleeced to such an extent as to have involved ourselves in inextricable embarrassments? Is not property in vast masses melting away like snow before the sun? Could democracy effect greater havoc than is already perpetrated with impunity by aristocracy? Have we not, under shelter of our own institutions, an ever-increasing swarm of locusts, eating up the very core and substance of the nation's wealth? Surely we should be the last people in the world to talk of the security of property; and, with national bankruptcy staring us in the face, and wide-spread destitution pervading all ranks as the result of class legislation, to be perpetually mouthing maxims coined by interested parties for their own purposes; and to be declaiming upon the danger to be apprehended to property from democratic institutions. When our middle classes have been drained of their last penny in support of absurd commercial restrictions and feudal privileges, possibly their eyes may be opened to the fact that aristocratic selfishness and extravagance expose property to far more imminent peril, than could universal suffrage, with all the remaining points of the charter. Here we are

in constant expectation of a fearful revolution—in America there is not the remotest danger of the kind. Society there is subject to no periodical convulsions; and, slavery once got rid of, all classes might dwell at ease.

In alls ubstantial respects—in security of life—in stability of vested interests—in the administration of impartial justice between man and man—in perfect liberty of conscience—in internal improvement by the construction of roads, canals, bridges, and other works of unquestionable importance and utility, we fearlessly aver that the democratic institutions of America have answered, and are answering, the main end of their existence. This, too, they are doing without a burdensome apparatus of means. You do not there, as here, meet a policeman at every corner of the street, nor see a barracks at every provincial town. Their civil establishments are inexpensive; and although, according to our extravagant estimate, the superior officers of government are somewhat parsimoniously paid, all the subordinate agents of civil authority are rewarded according to their deserts. The wheels of administration consequently run on smoothly, without grating upon their axles. The main fruits of government are enjoyed, without any unnecessary exposure to social annoyances and wrongs. Mistakes, once detected, are remedied without inconvenience; and a course of policy which is leading on to bitter results may be abandoned without delay. The machine works kindly; and, as intelligence and virtue increase, is fitted to work out results transcendently important to the interests and progress of mankind. We have no patience with the mingled ignorance and presumption which rushes forward to condemn, before yet it is fairly tried, the great experiment now going on in America. Another century hence, the world will probably see the transatlantic nations at the very topmost pinnacle of civilised society; and European countries may by then have learned to wonder what there was in feudal institutions, that so charmed the affections of their deluded ancestors.

LORD MAYOR'S DAY.

THIS day being the 9th of November, the civic authorities of the metropolis, according to ancient custom, will practise the usual solemnities observed at the installation of their chief magistrate. Procession and feasting will be—the one, the order of the day, the other, the order of the night. The civic functionaries will take water at Blackfriars, and turtle soup and wine at Guildhall. Sheriffs will ride on horses as well as they are able; men in armour will be borne through the streets, to the infinite delight of all the nurserymaids and children along the line of march. Coachmen and footmen, seemingly cheated out of their humanity by the absurdity of dress, will add dignity to the City magistrate; and richly caparisoned horses, a glaring coach, all tinsel and glass, noisy trumpeters, sword and mace, banners and bravery, waving handkerchiefs and uproarious huzzas, will exalt Mr Alderman Humphreys, for one short day at least, into an important personage, and make him "the observed of all observers." We are a civilised people, we English—and the very acme of civilisation is to be found in London on a Lord Mayor's day; for then it is the good citizens of this magnificent corporation, grave aldermen, and sexagenarian common-councilmen, pay honour to their elected president, by playing the baby for the benefit of the multitude, and the beast for the gratification of themselves! The tom-foolery of these processions, whether by land or water, cannot be matched in any country in Europe; and the stuffing, guzzling, swilling, which have full swing at a Lord Mayor's feast, would probably be held to be disgraceful even amongst savages. How the inhabitants of this City can consent to be taxed in a hundred annoying ways for the purpose of keeping up this nucleus of puerility and sink of corruption, it lies wholly beyond the range of our imagination to conceive. If men like to play the fool, let them do so by all means; but let them do it at their own exclusive expense. In this time of general wretchedness, and in this age of boasted refinement, a Lord Mayor's show is an insult upon common sense and feeling. One would suppose that our city functionaries knew no propensities but the animal, possessed no appetites but the sensual, had no organ but the stomach. Assuredly we are well governed in this highly-favoured country. We wonder not at the outcry against democracy, for democracy would make a clean sweep of absurdities like this.

PUBLIC HEALTH.

WHEN an important report issues from the government it is immediately seized upon by the public press, quarterly, monthly, weekly, and daily—its contents are rifled in successive extracts—its value is insisted upon in repeated epitomes—its conclusions are passed through the alembic of a thousand judgments—and from one end of the country to the other it is the theme of discussion, of inquiry, of praise, censure, opposition, and assent. To object to this process were to object to one of the most potent and beneficial influences exercised by a free press; and such is assuredly not our intention. But it may not be amiss to suggest that the excitement thus suddenly and generally produced, sometimes as suddenly dies away; and those who have shuddered, for the moment, at details of suffering, disease, or wrong, and whose natures have been kindled into a virtuous determination to relieve, to remedy, or to vindicate, have not unfrequently subsided into the routine duties of daily life, without once putting their good resolves into execution. That this has not always been the case we know; two memorable instances to the contrary have occurred within the experience of the last few years. The report on the absurdities and injustice of the old Post office arrangements, appealing as it did to the pockets of all men, was not only canvassed in the newspapers, but forthwith received the sanction of an act of parliament; and the disclosures made by the inspectors of mines, so acutely probed the heart of the public, and roused its sympathy with the wretched victims of modern slavery in our mining districts, that not even the heartless delays of the House of Lords could altogether frustrate legislative palliation. But other reports have met with a different fate; prisons still remain under the control of unpaid magistrates, in spite of the most startling revelations of incompetence, neglect, and petty tyranny; hand-loom weavers still drag on an existence of semi-starvation, notwithstanding commissioners have examined, collected, and reported; authenticated abuses in our "venerable establishment" still exist, although Lord John Russell did induce archbishops and bishops to inquire; equity is still the greatest luxury in which a man can indulge in this country, although the law commissioners have published several folio volumes on the subject; and we have never heard that the bribery and corruption by which, according to their own reported confession, the majority of the present House of Commons was returned, has elicited anything more practical than a little cheap declamation. Mindful, therefore, of these abortive histories of former reports, we have hitherto avoided that notice of the "Report on the Sanatory Condition of the Labouring Population of Great Britain," which its undoubted importance demands; and which we have only postponed in order that, by taking up the question when it had been dropped by other journals, we might the more effectually assist in keeping it continuously before the public, and thus increase the likelihood of legislative interference.

We need hardly inform our readers, that we only regard the sanatory condition of the labouring population as an external grievance, to be removed by simple and efficacious regulations; that in our mind it will not be allowed to supersede questions of more vital and comprehensive interest; and that, in pressing upon the government the incumbent duty of making such local and municipal provisions as will secure the public health, we shall not forget to press also those considerations which affect the public rights. To our readers no such declaration as this is necessary; and we should not have made it, had not the whig press, with its usual trickery, endeavoured to give to sanatory reform a pre-eminence over political reform; and to veil from public view the fact that if our towns and houses want draining and ventilating, there are also institutions from which a large mass of corruption might beneficially be carried off, and Houses, the atmosphere of which might be wonderfully purified, by a more searching apparatus than any which the ingenuity of Dr Reid has yet discovered.

Leaving whig trickery to work out its own exposure, we come, without further preface, to the sanatory report of England and Scotland. It was published about two months ago by the poor law commissioners; it is compiled with much care by Mr Chadwick their secretary; it is founded upon the answers received to certain questions, forwarded from the poor law commission to "medical men and others" in the various townships, parishes, and localities of Great Britain; it embraces an immense assemblage of facts relative to drainage, ventilation, the public economy of towns, and the private economy of houses; and there is added an appendix, containing the evidence of engineers, architects, and builders, with one or two of the most remarkable sanatory inquiries which have taken place in France, Belgium, Austria, and other parts of Germany.

The mode in which we propose to treat this report, so as to convey a clear impression of it, is to follow Mr Chadwick's lucid arrangement of the facts, and to epitomise the evidence by which that gentleman has supported his several conclusions. In this we shall be merely performing the office of selecting from the volume before us that which we esteem most worthy of remark; and, after calling attention in this article to the leading divisions of the report, with their most prominent items, we shall, in our future notices, confine ourselves to extracts from the report itself, with such connecting observations as are simply necessary to ensure cohesion and completeness.

After exhibiting a tabular statement of the number of deaths in 1838, from epidemic, endemic, and other diseases, arising from the physical state of a district, and noticing the geographical extent of the evils forming the subject of inquiry, the report is divided into eight leading divisions, to which the following may serve as an index.

The first division consists of facts relating to the general condition of the residences of the labouring classes, where disease is found to be most prevalent; and these facts are collected from the northern, midland, and western counties of England, the border districts of Scotland, and the cities of Edinburgh and Glasgow.

In the second division, the public arrangements, external to the residences, by which the sanatory condition of the labouring population is affected, are considered; such as town drainage of streets and houses, street and road cleansing, house sewerage, supplies of water, land drainage, &c.

The circumstances chiefly in the internal economy and bad ventilation of places of work; workmen's lodging houses and dwellings, and the domestic habits affecting the health of the labouring classes, form the third division; in which the evils of overcrowding workshops and private houses, the want of separate apartments, and the mode in which disease is superinduced by domestic mismanagement, are shown with fearful accuracy.

In the fourth division the comparative chances of life in different classes of society are calculated, and the calculation resolves itself into this, that the average life of an English labourer is about one-half that of an English gentleman.

In the fifth division we have the *argumentum ad pecuniam* in a statement of the pecuniary burdens imposed by a neglect of sanatory measures.

The evidence of the effects of preventive measures in raising the standard of health, and the chances of life, is given in the sixth

division, which is perhaps the most interesting, and of which these are the main subdivisions. The comparative health of gaols formerly with their state now—the defects of insurance tables and the greater value of life consequent on improved sanatory arrangements—the influence for good or evil of employers upon the physical happiness of their workmen—and the good effects, both upon the health and morals of the working classes, of the establishment of public walks, parks, and gardens.

The seventh division is devoted to an examination of the present state of the local and general laws bearing upon the subject; with proposals for their amendment.

And the eighth and last division exposes the filthy condition of common lodging-houses in Birmingham, Manchester, Stockport, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, and other large towns.

These several divisions, with the chief features of interest in the appendix to which we have before alluded, we shall illustrate in succeeding numbers—either in regular succession or at brief intervals; and when we have finished our task we trust our readers will be in possession of a complete view of the sanatory condition of Great Britain.

On Saturday morning the Queen and Prince Albert paid a visit to Buckingham palace, and returned to Windsor in the afternoon.

The Queen and Prince Albert are expected to leave Windsor for the Duke of Wellington's seat, Walmer castle to-morrow, the Duke giving up the castle for their use. Thence, it is understood, the court will proceed to Brighton, and will return to town in about a month or six weeks; when the Queen will lay the first stone of the houses of parliament.

The Queen held a privy council at 3 o'clock on Wednesday afternoon at Windsor castle. It was attended by his Royal Highness Prince Albert, Lord Wharncliffe, the Lord Chancellor, the Duke of Buccleuch, Sir Robert Peel, the Duke of Wellington, the Earl of Aberdeen, Lord Stanley, Sir James Graham, Earl of Haddington, Earl of Ripon, Sir Edward Knatchbull, the Earl of Liverpool, Earl Delawarr, and the Earl of Jersey. Parliament was ordered to be further prorogued from Thursday, the 10th inst., until the 13th of December. Her Majesty's consent was given to the marriage of her Royal Highness the Princess Augusta of Cambridge with his Royal Highness the Hereditary Grand Duke of Mecklenburgh Strelitz. An order was issued respecting the bankruptcy courts.

We are enabled to state, that there will be a further prorogation of parliament, and as at present arranged, the legislature will not assemble for the dispatch of business until the usual period—viz., the latter end of January or beginning of February. There is no intention of meeting before Christmas.—*Standard.*

We understand that the statement which has gone the round of the papers as to a pension having been conferred upon the poet Wordsworth, is not strictly accurate. The yearly sum which Mr Wordsworth will receive is a retiring allowance, given to him upon resigning the office of distributor of stamps.—*Brighton Gazette.*

It is said that Lord Morpeth is preparing his observations on the Americans for the press. The opinions of so distinguished a statesman, so honest a politician, and so good a man, with regard to the Americans and their institutions, would be particularly useful at this period. All classes of politicians would look with anxiety for his Lordship's opinion with regard to the working of the ballot and "the man suffrage" in America—points that will inevitably be brought forward and discussed in the next session of parliament.—*Sheffield Iris.*

Sir Charles Napier has just had remitted to him by the Pacha of Egypt, a medal, enriched with diamonds, and a sword, with hilt and scabbard of gold.

A memorial, signed by many barristers and solicitors, has been sent to the Lord Chancellor, urging the removal of the equity courts from Westminster to Lincoln's inn. Those occupied by the Vice-chancellors are found to be very inconvenient.

It is rumoured that in consequence of the appointment of several learned serjeants as commissioners under the new Bankruptcy bill, a number of learned counsel will shortly become serjeants-at-law.

The Plymouth brethren have now two peers of the realm among their teachers—Lords Congleton and Teynham.

A Frankfort correspondent of the *Courrier Francais* states, that the German Customs' union, have resolved on a very considerable augmentation of duty on French articles, in consequente of the greater disposition shown by France to adopt the prohibitive system.

The Prussian navy, royal and commercial, amounted last summer to 790 vessels of 10,600 tons burden, and employing 6800 sailors. Towards the year 1790, Prussia had 2000 vessels and 10,000 men.

At the meeting of the Geological society on Wednesday, Mr Lyell stated that there were coal-fields in Ohio larger than the whole of Great Britain. Explorations by the New York geologists are proceeding rapidly.

The remains of the ancient town of Roxburgh, in the South of Scotland, have lately been exposed by the ploughshare, while driving over its ancient site; the line of the streets, and foundations of the public buildings are plainly discoverable.

It has been decreed by the Congress of New Granada, that all the privileges which have heretofore been given to the French and English, in opening a canal through Panama, be withdrawn, and the project of connecting the Atlantic with the Pacific, be thrown open to the competition of the world.

Her Majesty's surveying ship the Beagle, has lately discovered a new river in the northern part of Australia, and in a country where there is such a paucity of these sources of fertility and means of internal communication, the discovery becomes one of no small importance.

Letters from Norway mention that there have been found in the bed of the great stream that runs through Jedderen, in the diocese of Christiansand, and which from the excessive heats two months ago became dry, a great number of bivalve shells containing pearls, some of which were so large and fine that they were valued at 60*l.* a-piece.

PROVINCIAL.

Anti-corn-law League.—The weekly meeting of the League took place on Thursday evening; John Bright, Esq., of Rochdale, and the Rev. Mr Bonner, of Bilston, having been invited to deliver addresses. The chairman, George Wilson, Esq., entered into further particulars of the arrangements in progress for raising the £50,000, more especially in the town of Manchester. They had two local committees, one sitting every day, the object of which was to form local committees in every town in the kingdom; and a ladies' committee had been formed. Mr Cobden then related the following anecdote:—

"An elderly gentleman called upon me on Tuesday, having the appearance of a country gentleman; and he put this paper into my hand, accompanied by a bank-note—'A land-owner, possessed of several farms, subscribes £100 to the Anti-corn-law League fund. It is a money question, and the money speaks for itself. The subscription shall be repeated, if requisite.' I never saw the gentleman before—probably shall never see him again. He did not wait for any conversation. I tried to have a little talk with him as to his views on the corn laws as affecting his interests; but I could get nothing from the old gentleman but this simple remark—'It is a question of money, it is a question of money; and the money speaks for itself.'"

The Rev. Mr Bonner and John Bright, Esq., then alternately addressed the meeting; the former chiefly on the scriptural injustice of the corn laws and the duty of ministers of the gospel; the latter on the state of representation in Lancashire, and the certain triumphs of the League in that county in the next general election.

Southampton, Nov. 7.—The West India steamer, Tay, Captain Hayden, and the Peninsular company's steamer, Oriental, Captain Say, left this port last Tuesday, the former for the West Indies, and the latter for Alexandria. On Thursday last the inhabitants here were delighted and surprised with the arrival at Southampton of the passengers of the British Queen, for serious apprehensions were entertained that she had shared the fate of the President. It appears that the British Queen on approaching the end of her voyage, became leaky, and her captain put in at Fayal to pump her dry, and to take in fuel. She remained at Fayal five days, which caused the delay that was the source of fears for her safety. As soon as she had landed her passengers and mails, she started for Antwerp. The British Queen brought intelligence of the loss of another West India packet steamer, the particulars of which were announced on the arrival of the Medway, Captain Smith, in Southampton water on Saturday. The steamer lost was the Isis, Captain Loney. This vessel sunk in deep water, soon after she left Bermuda, on her voyage homeward, in company with the Medway. All hands were saved except one. The cause of the Isis sinking was the injury she had sustained in having grounded at Porto Rico, and the inefficient repairs she had undergone in consequence. The peninsular steamer, Montrose, arrived here on Saturday, from Gibraltar, Spain, and Portugal, and landed a number of passengers, and several head of Spanish cattle. The Tagus sailed for the peninsular on the same day.——The liberal party achieved a noble triumph here at the municipal elections on Tuesday last. In All Saints the tories used to have a majority of scores, that majority has, through the progress of liberal opinions, dwindled down to eleven. Messrs Randall, Roe, Tucker, and Whalesby, will shortly, by the perseverance of the liberal party, be the representatives of this aristocratic ward. In St Michael's, Mr Ebenezer Williams, a sterling reformer, lost his election by an insignificant majority. In St Mary's, the liberal candidates, five in number, won by above fifty majority. In every ward but St Mary's the liberals have stood no chance at present, because of aristocratic influence. In St Mary's ward, which is inhabited chiefly by the industrious classes, reform town councillors have occasionally been elected. The reform cause, however, was in danger of being defeated, through those infamous but seductive convivial associations, which have been organised by the tories in every beer-house in this ward, where hard-working men are enticed by beer and grog to vote for those who supply them with it. The tory candidates in this ward were five brewers, who expected for their votes in the town council to have an unfair share of beer houses belonging to themselves licensed. In St Mary's ward the grand efforts, therefore, of all the conservatives in the town were directed. Two of the liberal candidates were particularly obnoxious to the tories. Mr Francis Cooper, and Mr Joseph Lankester. The former an eminent surgeon of this town, and who is one of the foremost in all political movements, is the principal leader in Southampton of the great struggle which is rife throughout the country, for an extension of the suffrage, according to the plan of Mr Joseph Sturge. Mr Joseph Lankester is a powerful and indefatigable opponent of toryism in every shape. It is satisfactory to state that these two gentlemen headed the poll. The other three liberal and successful candidates, were Messrs Andrews, Ekless, and Baker, One tory voter was drowned in a state of drunkenness on the night of the election, leaving a wife and seven children to be supported by the poor hard-working parishioners of St Mary's. Another tory voter, through excessive drinking in the house of one of the tory candidates, fell down a flight of stairs and was nearly killed.—*From a Correspondent.*

Outrage of the Military.—A most disgraceful outrage, on the part of the military at Bradford, Yorkshire, took place on Tuesday last. Two soldiers, passing through the streets, were taunted by some individuals, and they commenced cudgeling a party of boys, whom they unjustly supposed to have offered the insult. A cab-driver named Thomas Harrison, interfering on their behalf, one of the soldiers, Nicholas Bath, drew his bayonet, aimed it at his head, and inflicted a wound on his temple, and another subsequently in the abdomen. Several spectators who came up to quell the disturbance were thrust at with the bayonets, and afterwards taken to the guard-house, and severely cut and injured. One of the constables who had conveyed Bath to the court-house was met by several of the regiment, and marched at the point of the bayonet to join his companions. They all remained there until eleven o'clock next day, when they were all liberated on the application of some of the constables to one of the officers. On Wednesday, the circumstances of this disgraceful affair were fully investigated before the magistrates at the Bradford court-house, which terminated in the committal of Bath for trial at the next Spring assizes, on the charge of stabbing Harrison. It is believed that several other cases, though of a less serious nature, but arising out of the same disturbance, are likely, on an early day, to be brought before the magistrates.

At Leeds, three soldiers of the 32nd regiment were convicted by the presiding magistrate, in the penalty of 40s. and costs, or two months'

imprisonment in the house of correction, for an assault. Another private was charged with spitting in the face of a policeman; but the case was discharged for want of sufficient evidence. A third case was brought before the magistrate, that of a soldier who was charged and convicted of being drunk and disorderly in the street. The punishment was left to the commanding officer.

A most extraordinary hoax was played off upon a considerable number of tradesmen at Cheltenham on Wednesday last. Letters were received by that morning's post, requesting a large assortment of the various articles in which the different parties dealt to be sent to Springfield house and East court, at Charlton Kings, on the London road about two miles from Cheltenham. The orders were duly attended to, and porters, carts, and flys were busy during the day, in conveying linen drapery, grocery, china, hats, wine, and guns—in fact, articles of almost every description, to the places above-mentioned. On their arrival, and finding the whole affair was a hoax, the scene may be better imagined than described. However, the parties were obliged to convey their goods back to town.

It has, it is said, been definitely settled that the greater northern railway to Edinburgh and Glasgow is to proceed from Lancaster by way of Kendal to Carlisle, and thence through Penrith to the two capitals of Scotland. The London and Birmingham, Grand Junction, and other companies, have taken up the matter, and engineers are now making the necessary surveys, in order that the matter may be brought before parliament during the ensuing session.

We understand that a subscription has been set on foot at Newcastle, to show the estimation in which the conduct of Miss Martineau in refusing a pension, is held by the public.

Messrs Goddard and Hill of Birmingham, American merchants and factors, failed last week for the amount of £60,000. The failure is attributed to the gradual decline of our trade with America.

In reply to the memorial of the jury in the case of Beale, the late unfortunate sufferer in the Northleach house of correction, Sir James Graham says, that before the receipt of their communication he had taken measures for instituting a full inquiry.

A survey is now in progress for the continuation of the Brighton railway, by means of a coast line, to the towns of Chichester and Worthing.

Distress in Leeds.—The working class of Leeds is still in a condition of great distress, which is likely to be considerably increased in the course of the winter. Many of the masters are reducing wages; for instance, the Messrs Ripley and Ogle, last week, reduced the wages of their men in the dressing department, about three shillings per week. The Messrs James Brown and Co., have also made a general reduction in the wages of all their overlookers, from three to four shillings per week. Other masters are following the example, which must lead to increase of privation among the already distressed working men.—*Leeds Times.*

Most Extraordinary Story.—The following strange story, relating to a supposed series of horrible attacks upon a young lady, of the name of Rigg, at Bradford, Yorkshire, is detailed in a letter to the editor of the *Bradford Observer*:—On one evening in last January, the heroine of this tragic narrative had occasion to go upstairs with some linen. After passing through her mother's bed-room and dressing-room, the furniture of which she noticed to have been somewhat discomposed, she passed across into another chamber. Upon entering this she was surprised to observe, among other signs of confusion, that all the drawers of a chest were open. This in some degree alarmed her, but being, though a very mild and gentle, yet an equally courageous young lady, she proceeded to scan the room more closely, when she perceived a man partly crouched under the bed, but with his head protruding somewhat towards the window. At the sight of him, she quietly put down the linen which she had in one hand, on a chair, and, walking to the door, took the key from the inside, and locked it on the out. She then gave the alarm; but, as there were none but women and children in the house, some minutes necessarily elapsed before assistance could be procured, and, in the meantime, the man made his escape by the window and over the yard wall, taking with him some of Miss Rigg's dresses, nor was he afterwards taken. One Wednesday evening, about a month ago, at the hour of nine o'clock, the Rev. Mr Rigg being absent from home on ministerial duty, Miss Rigg, who had been sitting in the back parlour with her mother and brother, had occasion to leave them for a few minutes. In about six or seven minutes, a candlestick was heard to fall, and there ensued an unaccountable scuffling and noise, and then a stiffled scream, followed by one louder. Mrs Rigg, thinking that the noise came from upstairs, and that one of the children, who had just retired to rest, must have set herself on fire, directed Mr H. Rigg to run and see what was the matter, and she herself hastened after as fast as her feelings of alarm would allow. She had, however, just reached the door leading down to the cellar, which she had to pass in order to go upstairs, and which was standing partially open, when Miss Rigg came out pale as a corpse, and bleeding about her neck, though from what particular parts the blood proceeded was not, at first, easily seen, her neck and shoulders being covered with blood, and her white dress, from her shoulder downwards, presenting a frightful appearance. "Mother," she cried, "a man in the cellar has stabbed me." Her agonised and agitated parent laid her on the sofa, and sent immediately for her medical attendant, afraid herself to look on what was done. On the arrival of Dr F., it was found that she had been mercifully preserved from serious injury. When the miscreant attacked her, she was in the act of mounting the cellar steps, and, consequently, on that narrow ground he could only assail her from behind, in which position, her long and thick curls interposed between his blade and her neck, and, there can be little doubt, saved her life. She had, however, one deep cut, four inches long, on her shoulder, with four smaller ones near it, and a slight wound on her breast. In making his brutal attempt, the ruffian had held her by one shoulder, but her dropping the candle prevented him from seeing precisely where to strike. He had, however, besides inflicting the above-named wounds, severed a large portion of her hair, which, from its great profusion and strength of curl, must have required a very vigorous and determined stroke, or perhaps a succession of strokes. Miss Rigg distinctly heard her mother direct her brother to see what was the matter, as her assailant must also have done, and this made him quit his hold. Retreating by the front cellar, or under kitchen, he made his escape by the back door, and over the yard wall. He had been in the upper rooms, had ransacked the drawers, and secreted some articles of value, among other things some silver spoons, and had taken the razor with which he attempted Miss Rigg's life from her father's dressing room. In his alarm he secured nothing; the silver spoons he attempted to take with him, but dropped in getting over the wall, and the razor was found rusted with blood, on the other side of the wall. What was the reason of his brutal attempt, it is not easy to conjecture. It may have been that he thought Miss Rigg had seen him, and he feared, through her means, discovery. He may have been the same man whom she had previously encountered, and, in that case, with the fear of discovery may have been united the desire of revenge. A man was taken, on the Friday after the attempt, on suspicion of being the guilty party; but, after examination, he was discharged. Last Sunday evening, during service time, as Miss Rigg was going into the back parlour for a book, a man followed her, and struck her violently on the arm twice with some heavy instrument. She fell shrieking to the ground, and her cries brought assistance, which frightened away the incarnate fiend who had attacked her. He left the house, without taking or attempting to take anything. Her arm exhibits a dreadful contusion from above the elbow nearly to the wrist. It can scarcely be doubted that it is one and the same man who has been concerned in all three attempts. It is remarkable that the last time he had his face blackened, as though determined not again to run the risk of having his features recognised.

Extraordinary Charge.—A case of great interest was, on Tuesday last, brought under the notice of the Cheltenham magistrates. Lady Rebecca Ricketts (widow of Admiral Sir R. T. Ricketts), Mr Thomas Wright, her surgeon; and George Buckman, and Edward Cousins, clerks to Mr Strafford, her ladyship's solicitor, were charged by a Mr Newton, son-in-law of the deceased admiral, with having, during the life-time of Sir R. T. Ricketts, forged a will, by means of which the prosecutor and certain other parties were defrauded of their shares of the estate, valued at 60,000*l.*, to which they would have been entitled had the admiral died intestate. The information also stated that Sir R. T. Ricketts had been of unsound and imbecile mind for three months before his death. In consequence, however, of the absence of Mr Strafford, solicitor to Lady Ricketts, it was arranged that the case should be postponed until Friday, and the parties charged were bound in their own recognisances to appear, Lady Ricketts herself in 1,000*l.*, Thomas Wright and George Buckman in 500*l.* each, and Edward Cousins in 100*l.*

Man and his Wife Suffocated.—On Wednesday last an inquest was held at the farm-house of the Earl of Scarborough, at Rufford, on the bodies of George Brooks and Ann his wife. It appeared that the woman had whitewashed their bed-room, and that for the purpose of drying the walls she had placed in it a large pan of coals and wood, which had burnt during the whole of the day till they went to bed: on their retiring at night, they took also a warming-pan full of the same materials, and placed them in another corner of the room. As they did not rise at their usual hour on the following morning, their bed-room was entered, and both were found dead, the woman lying with her hand on the pillow, as if asleep, and the man partly in the bed and partly on the floor as if he had made some effort to get up. There was no chimney in the room; and the door and window fitting close, they were suffocated by the gas from the burning wood and coals. Verdict, accidental death.

Fire and Loss of Life at Manchester.—A shocking fire broke out at Manchester, on Thursday night, at the extensive cotton mills of Messrs Pooley, Mill street, Ancoats, about two hours before the time at which the place usually closes for the night. The fire originated near the centre of the building called the New mill, which is the only portion of the premises not fire-proof; and such was the fearful rapidity with which the flames spread, that a portion of the hands had not time to escape. Hence, in addition to the destruction of property which followed the calamity, it has been attended with a fearful loss of life. It may be necessary to mention that the fire broke out near the grand staircase, by which access was obtained to the different rooms, and this will explain the reason why the escape of some of the workpeople was cut off. The fire speedily illuminated the whole town, and the town fire-engines were speedily at work; but a great portion of the new mill was soon a mass of ruins, and the flames had spread along the roof of what is called the fire-proof mill before their progress was arrested. Some of the hands whose escape was cut off were seen clinging to the windows during the progress of the fire, and some attempts were made at rescue; but the risk was too great, and they were buried in the ruins. At about eleven o'clock the fire was got under, but the engines continued to play till one in the morning. The value of the property, as insured, stands thus:—machinery, £9800; building, £5000; stock, £1400; millwork, £600; and boilers, £200: total, £17,000. The insurance is distributed among the Manchester, Sun, Royal Exchange, York and London, and Phœnix offices. The most lamentable circumstance connected with the fire was the loss of life. Six bodies have been found among the ruins with life extinct, though it was at first feared the loss of life was much greater. An inquest was held on the bodies on Friday, when a verdict of "Accidental death" was returned, but how the fire originated there was no evidence to show.

On Monday morning last a fire was discovered on the premises of Mr John Foster, of Great Carlton, near Louth, within the vicinity of several stacks of corn and fodder. Notwithstanding the prompt assistance of the fire-engines, and the laudable exertions of several of the inhabitants of Louth and the villages around, nineteen out of twenty-one stacks on the farm were reduced to the terrific spectacle of so many red-hot colossal coals! The property consumed by the fire is estimated at 1,200*l.*, or 1,500*l.*, only 800*l.* of which was insured. It is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary.

The residence of John Walter, Esq., M.P. for Nottingham, at Bearwood, near Reading, was partly destroyed by fire on Thursday last. The fire was discovered in some of the rooms occupied by the servants, and speedily communicated to the east wing of the building. On the alarm being given, the engines were sent for, and the work-

men employed upon the premises and the neighbours exerted themselves in removing the furniture, which was all conveyed to a place of safety. The whole of the kitchen and domestic offices were enveloped in flames before the arrival of the engines, but by extraordinary exertions the flames were prevented from being communicated to Mr Walter's residence. Their progress was eventually arrested by the resistance met with from the thick walls of the conservatory. The damage sustained is very extensive, a whole range of buildings having been reduced to ashes.

On Monday last a daring attempt was made to release two prisoners confined in Windsor gaol, sentenced to transportation. The attempt at rescue by their confederates had so nearly succeeded that the fellows outside had ascended as far as the window of the cell (on the first floor) in which they were confined. The gang outside, consisting of five, were, however, fortunately seen by a person passing at the time, who immediately gave the alarm to Mr Simms, the gaoler, by whom the attempt was frustrated, but the gang managed to get off.

IRELAND.

The annual collection of the fund to compensate Mr O'Connell, has taken place throughout the country. The collection in the Dublin parishes exceeded, by a considerable amount, the average of the four preceding years. The total for Dublin, contributed in one day, was 2033*l*. The returns from the country exhibit some advance upon the previous year.

The inauguration of Alderman George Roe, as Lord Mayor of Dublin, took place last week, according to the form of ceremonial prescribed by the new corporation act, which dispenses with the attendance of the civic officers at the castle, and the swearing in there of the new lord mayor, before the lord lieutenant and the privy council.

SCOTLAND.

The colliers strike at Dunfermline is nearly at an end. The following coal masters have complied with the just demands of their workmen :—Mr Geddes, Kitty colliery, Mr Begg, Lochgelly colliery, Mr John Ramsay, Crossgates colliery. All the workmen formerly employed at the above collieries have of course resumed their work. The managers of the Elgin and Darthill collieries have also had a conference with their men, but they have not as yet come to an agreement. The *True Scotsman* relates the following case :—" Last week we had a disgusting specimen of the vigilance of the rural police. On Tuesday, 18th, they apprehended 24 women and children, all of them belonging to unemployed families, charging them with stealing coals from ' coal hills.' They were all lodged in jail to await the charges to be preferred against them, but after keeping them two days and nights in jail, it was then found that no charge could be brought against any of them but one woman. The ' coal hills ' from which it was alleged the other twenty three had stolen coals, it was found, had all been cleared of their coal sometime previous to the date of the charges laid by the police. The poor creatures were discharged ; they returned to their families branded by being in jail, suspected of theft."

Awful Catastrophe.—On Tuesday afternoon, an old dilapidated building of three stories, situated between Tolbooth Wynd, and the Coalhill, at Leith, suddenly gave way, burying in its ruins twelve individuals, of whom three were got out unhurt, six others were more or less severely injured, and two were taken out dead. There was one still missing late last night. The house was tenanted by a blind man of the name of Gardner, as a lodging house ; and at the time the accident happened, it was chiefly occupied by a part of a ship's crew, belonging to Scotland. It is feared that some of those saved will not survive.—*Scotsman.*

THE STRIKE.

ITS HISTORY, CAUSES, AND CONSEQUENCES.

(From a Manchester Correspondent.)

[We do not hold ourselves responsible for the opinions contained in these papers.]

I.

The strike, now numbered amongst the things which have been, is of sufficiently recent occurrence to excite the fixed, if not the painful, attention of all those who seek for causes when viewing effects—who see, in recent occurrences, a test of the practice of by-gone times, or who regard the startling episodes of present, as the more or less defined shadows of coming events. To all, the strike was, while it continued, matter of interest. Its continuance was looked upon with feelings as opposite as are the diversities of human character. Amongst the middle classes of the manufacturing districts, an unreflecting alarm existed very generally. The property classes, as a whole, liked it not ; and even those individuals, of them who affected to consider it as a mere *affaire de gendarmerie*, showed, by their zeal in organising and equipping their bands of yeomen and of special constables, that they feared the people might get their head too freely. Mingled with the fear—the jaundiced prejudice of ignorance—and with the outpourings of the spirit of caste against the turn-out workmen, might be discovered, peeping forth from its lurking place in the hearts of many, a sympathy with popular suffering—an indignation at the nation's wrongs, only expressed in the expression by that want of kindly understanding between employers and employed—between capitalists and workmen as classes, which, while it is one of the greatest bars to the prosperity of both divisions of the industrious classes, is at the same time the greatest safeguard of the aristocracy ; which, too strong for single-handed operatives or single-handed masters, would quail before the steady opposition offered to their injustice, by an honest union of the middle and labouring classes of the community. While the middle classes, almost universally, considering the struggle to be directed against them, if not against their property, or perhaps against both ; too timid or too regardless to step boldly forward and show to their humbler brethren the true causes of the sufferings of all, or to offer to assist in one honest effort to remedy all admitted grievances ; were leaning to the side of safety, and offering themselves as willing auxiliaries to the police and the army in their crusade against breaches of the law ; what hopes and fears were struggling in the hearts of millions! Suddenly, conscious of a power, vast beyond their first sanguine estimate of its force—a power appearing greater from its very unwieldiness—it is not to be marveled at that numbers, even of the more intelligent and sagacious amongst the working men, should, for a while, entertain the belief that they were within the portals of the much longed-for temple, and that little more was required to enable them to tear down the veil and take possession of the sanctuary. With the more ignorant, the newly-acquired liberty of going where they liked, of being where they liked, and even of, for a while, doing what they liked, fitted them so strangely, but withal pleased them so well, that, like those who a while in possession of a crown fancy themselves kings, they imagined the struggle well nigh ended in their favour, without clearly knowing what it was they wanted, from whom it was to be demanded, or how its possession should be secured. Yes, many a poor, ignorant, and deluded sufferer was for a moment raised from the depths of despair to the bright regions of hope, and his newly-born felicitations surrounded with all the novel poetry of a nearly-realised dream—to be, alas, too soon awakened from his temporary trance—too soon plunged, still more deeply than before, in hopelessness, as dark, as silent, as fearful, as the grave ; but without one ray of light to guide him to future happiness and peace! However we view the different phases presented by the strike, we shall, by a careful consideration, find ample food for reflection. It was no common turn-out, ending with the adjustment of differences, and forgotten as soon as another dispute presented itself. It was no temporary explosion of local animosity, characterised by the blindness of ignorance and the violence of besotted prejudices. It was not an insurrection fostered by the chartists or the League, as a hireling press has represented it to have been. It was a movement new to us—unparalleled in modern history—unexpected in its character—*outré* in its manifold characteristics—but still most forcibly claiming our consideration, and compelling a portion of our admiration, even while exciting our regret and reprehension. Removed from the excitement caused by it, and unbiased by accounts of of its procedures, naturally coloured according to the prevailing tinge of momentary misapprehension—we can look calmly upon it—judge its follies with fairness, and give a due share of allowance to the small portion of good we may perchance find mixed with the evil. We are at a sufficient distance from it to enable us to see it clearly, and to mark its just proportions without exaggeration ; and we are not so far removed as to make its most minute details appear confused. Thus, then, we can enter upon the subject of the strike with advantage, because we are in a position to behold it fairly.

As the object is of a more than usually important character—as, in fact, it is one upon which much of the course needful for the future must be based—it will be necessary thoroughly to examine into the gradual development of thought and feeling, which must have led to the collection of the elements out of which the cessation from labour sprung. We see before us a broadly developed fact. One day we hear the hum of machinery—the bustle and din of business, and see men going in apparent tranquillity to and from their ordinary labour—and the next we find the sound of busy industry at once hushed, and vague hopes and fears, baseless aspirations, and groundless alarms taking the place of every day occurrences, and of the common routine of thoughts. In a week, we find that which begun in one portion of a district, extended over a large portion, and that the most busy of the country. One week sees all at work—the next shows the working men out of a population of three millions, or more, standing idle in the streets. Extended effects must have extended causes, and a wide unity of action presupposes an equally wide similarity of sentiment. Part of our task is, then, to ascertain in what this similarity consisted, and how the fellow-feeling had its rise and progress. An immense and almost simultaneous action in the same direction, requires a large and well-digested plan of organisation. It requires a pre-existing knowledge of the varied integral parts of the machinery to be put in motion. We must see how such machinery came to exist, and to what purposes it has been and may be applied.

Again, through the mass of mis-representation and mis-statement, and rising above the declarations of the ignorant and the rash, we may find a connected link of purpose, having a common origin and end. We must endeavour clearly to trace out this purpose—to fathom its hold upon the popular mind, and to find out its future tendencies, as well as the comparative extent of its present and former existence.

In the whole struggle we shall find an almost incredible amount of effort—of devotion—of power, for good or for evil. We must examine the influence of the strike upon the feelings, opinions, and resolves, of those who set it and kept it so long in motion—in order to ascertain whether a power so vast is not in danger of being turned to evil, and whether there are not means, easily applicable, by which to turn it into a channel which will lead to good.

To work out the cause of all, the exertions of all are necessary. Previous to union, there must be knowledge and respect for each other. A mighty movement has exhibited itself—has played a part, and has retired—a movement confined to one class ; and partly, at least, aimed against another, suffering in common with itself. Disappointed with their want of success, the working men may have learned their weakness as well as their strength. They may be the most ready to unite. But however this may be, it is necessary, as a preliminary to a better understanding—to which, let us hope events may lead—that what has taken place should be fully known, and fairly and honestly interpreted.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Cheap Food for Horses.—A proposition has been made to the French minister of war, by a M. Longchamp, to try a new method of feeding horses, which he asserts will produce a vast saving in the amount of forage necessary for the army. This gentleman proposes to make a sort of bread, three-fourths potatoes, and the rest oatmeal, with which the horses are to be fed in place of oats. The average quantity of oats for a horse per day, M. Longchamp estimates to be 10lb., costing about 13 sous. He proposes to replace this food by 10lb. of the bread made with oats and potatoes, the price of which will be only 5 sous, leaving a saving of 8 sous a day. As there are 80,000 horses in the army, a saving would arise on the whole of the cavalry of 11,680,000 fr. a year. M. Longchamp considers this food to be more nutritious than the food generally given to horses, for a great portion of the oats taken by a horse are imperfectly masticated, and therefore the nutritive qualities are allowed to remain latent. Heat and moisture, he declares, are necessary to bring forth fully the qualities of the fecula of oats, and this can be procured most effectually by subjecting it to the heat of an oven, after having been moistened and well mixed up. Cakes of this kind have been long used in Holland with profit ; and M. Longchamp expresses his surprise that potatoe-flour has not been more commonly and openly mixed with bread ; bakers, he says, being in the habit of using it. But this is not the only advantage to be gained by this proposition. A hectare of oats (2½ acres) is worth about 92 fr., whilst one of potatoes produces 240 fr. M. Longchamp thinks that, if one-third of the land at present under cultivation for oats, were planted with potatoes, five times a greater quantity of cattle could be bred in France. By this means butcher's meat would become cheaper, and be within the reach of the generality of the inhabitants of the kingdom. The more generous diet thus procured would have a considerable influence, M. Longchamp declares, on the average height of the natives of France, which the recruitment of the army proves to be each year decreasing in stature.

Survey of the Skies.—A survey of the skies was made on Monday week, in all parts of the kingdom, on a plan arranged at the last meet-

ing of the British Royal Society of Agriculture, for the purpose of ascertaining the form and position of the clouds in the morning, at noon, and in the evening, together with a great variety of other facts respecting the force and direction of the wind, the state of the thermometer and barometer, and other meteorological appearances and phenomena. The object of this extensive survey was to collect facts respecting the weather, for the guidance of practical agriculturists.

METALLIC CORPSES.—A paper was read at the late meeting of the Paris Academy of Sciences, containing the extraordinary proposition from a M. Carnay, to employ the galvanoplastic process, after embalmment, for the preservation of the human body after death! The idea, however extravagant it may appear, is said not to be new, and that beautiful specimens are to be seen of small animals, birds, insects, &c., which have been thus preserved.

WATCHES.—A gentleman, who has devoted twenty years of his life to this subject, has made a variety of machines by which an incredible number of watches, of every variety of size, may be made in a day. By one of the machines 300 perfect plates can be produced in a day, by another the same quantity of barrels; by five machines the requisite number of centre, third, and fourth wheels (crossed, polished, and cut) with balances for 300 movements. By another 300 pinions can be cut and rounded; by another the holes are drilled, the tapping, the screw holes, the various parts in the plate are sunk, planting the depths and escapement, &c., and all with such exactness as cannot be excelled; another for the making and polishing of pivots, &c. Four other machines will be sufficient for making pivots for fifty movements a day; and, to add to these, there are twenty other machines for every description of work connected with the watch making, and which altogether constitute a set. The inventor has submitted these machines to the scrutinising inspection of the most experienced makers of chronometers and watches in London, and not one has expressed a doubt of the work so produced being incomparably superior to that done in the usual way.—*Standard.*

A HEATHEN HOSPITAL.—The Rev. Mr Allen, an American missionary, in giving details concerning the various public institutions in Bombay, thus notices what every one must regard as a most singular establishment:—"It has been said that heathenism never furnished a hospital. There is at least one exception to the truth of this remark. There is one here, supported at an expense of 16,000 dollars annually. It was founded by a donation of 100,000 dollars, by a native merchant of the Jain sect—the sect which appears to approach nearer than any other to the primitive Hindooism, with which Pythagoras became acquainted at Babylon. Its doctrines strictly forbid the destruction of animal life, in any case whatever. The management of this hospital is wholly in heathen hands, and heathen liberality furnishes all its resources. In it are gratuitously supported from 50 to 100 old horses, which would otherwise be killed as past service; about 175 cows and oxen; 200 dogs, for whose destruction the authorities of Bombay offer a bounty twice a-year; and a large number of cats, monkeys, and other animals. Its charities are accessible to living beings of every species except the human race. Men, women, and children, wounded, sick, and destitute, are allowed to die unaided within sight of its walls. Such is the character of the only hospital, so far as is known, that heathenism ever built."—*Hong Kong Gazette.*

TRANSPARENT DEPTH OF THE SEA ON THE NEWFOUNDLAND COAST.—My attention was caught by something moving on the bottom, twelve or fifteen feet below me, and I soon found it to be covered with lobsters. One or two of these, by means of a pointed stick, we managed to capture. The singular clearness of the water is most remarkable; when the surface is still, the echini, shell fish, and cretiniæ, clinging to the rocks, crabs and lobsters crawling on the bottom, fish, medusæ, and myriads of sea creatures floating in its depths, were as clearly visible to a depth of thirty or forty feet, as in air itself. * * * In the passage between Trinity Island, or Lewis's Island, and the Frying-pan, the bottom of the sea consisted of huge peaks and mounds of white granite, rising from dark and deep hollows. The extreme clearness of the water rendered these cliffs and peaks all visible as we approached them, though none reached to within three or four fathoms of the surface, and the sensation experienced in sailing over them was most singular, and to me very uncomfortable. I could not look over the boat without extreme giddiness, as if suspended on some aërial height, leaning over a tremendous gulf. The same sensation was described to me by a gentleman I afterwards met with, an experienced hunter and sailor, as assailing him, upon his once in smooth water taking a boat within the space of some sunken rocks off the Whadham Islands, on which the water broke in bad weather. These rocks he described as three peaks from an apparently unfathomable depth, and the sensation, as his boat gently rose and fell between them, was so unpleasant, and indeed awful, that he gladly got away as fast as he could.—*Juke's Excursion.*

Whatever the defects of American universities may be, they disseminate no prejudices; rear no bigots; dig up the buried ashes of no old superstitions; never interpose between the people and their improvements; exclude no man because of his religious opinions; above all, in their whole course of study and instruction, recognize a world, and a broad one too, lying beyond the college walls.—*Dickens.*

The revenue of the Christian states of Europe is estimated at 823,000,000 dollars; and it is supposed that at least one half of this prodigious sum is expended during peace in military preparations, and in the payment of war debts.—*Judge Jay, U. S.*

Official statement of quantities of tea exported from China to this country from July 1st, 1841, to May 31st, 1842, gives a total of 34,765,344 lbs.

M. Laugier, attached to the observatory of Paris, discovered, about seven o'clock in the evening of the 28th ult., the existence in the constellation Dragon of a comet, extremely weak, and without the appearance of a tail!

The greater portion of the town of Zechanow, in Russia, has been destroyed by fire, and 300 families reduced to destitution.

There is such a quantity of game in the forest of Chambord, that nearly 200 persons are now engaged in taking the deer alive, with nets, and putting them into cages, to be conveyed to other forests.

A novel shipment arrived in the Tyne this week—viz., about 200 male goldfinches.

The Geographical society has been chiefly occupied in arranging an expedition to discover the beginning and end of Marylebone lane—a point, we believe, never yet made known. Their researches at present prove that the thoroughfare in question runs in the direction of every point of the compass, and that it is presumed to go from the neighbourhood of the New road to some point in the city not yet ascertained. They have also discovered, that the singular optical delusion in going down the river below Greenwich, which gives the large ships the appearance of sailing in the fields and gardens behind the various houses on the banks, is owing to the convolutions of the Thames, which twists about here like a lob-worm with the cholic.—*Punch.*

THE USE OF SNUFF.—With that he thrust his hand into one of the large flaps of his waistcoat, drew out a ponderous gold box, extracted enough from it of a black-looking powder to have charged a musket, and crammed the dust up his left nostril. "May I ask what that stuff is?" said the Chevalier, "I have seen a great number of persons stopping their noses with something of the same kind, as if this country were famous for bad smells, and they wanted to keep them out." "I will tell you what it is, Chevalier," said Mr Longshanks; "it is what we call snuff, the powder of a poisonous weed, which by this process is rendered very serviceable to our frailties. I have heard that you think us all mad, but that is a mistake; we are only all foolish. This snuff gives a man something to do when he has nothing; spares many an empty head the trouble of making an answer; gives politicians, hypocrites, and knaves time to compound a lie when they have not one ready; furnishes a wise look for a fool's face; enables men by a grimace to cover an emotion; and prevents people leading you by the nose, for fear of dirtying their fingers."—*The Commissioner.*

AN AWKWARD QUESTION.—An eccentric character, called "Master Tommy Hearn," a resident at Uxbridge, and Miss Tabitha Ruby, a damsel residing at Langley, Bucks, presented themselves before the altar of the parish church, in order to be joined together in the bonds of holy matrimony, and the ceremony of making them twain one flesh proceeded regularly until the clergyman came to that part of the service, "What God hath joined together let no man put asunder," when Master Tommy appeared very fidgetty, and politely touching his forehead with his forefinger, looking archly at the rev. gentleman, addressed him thus:—"I beg your pardon, sir, but suppose we should go to the union?" The happy pair quitted the church without Tommy's problem being solved.—*Times.*

A BULLETIN.—A fire broke out in the property-apartment at Saddler's Wells theatre; and though not much mischief was done, the fire must have been very bad while it lasted, for the papers say that it was *confined to the room.* It is to be presumed that on finding itself better, it *went out,* which was extremely fortunate.—*Punch.*

The New Orleans Picayune says, "There is a man in this city who has such a hatred to anything appertaining to monarchy, that he won't wear a crown to his hat!"

What periodical paper has the greatest circulation? The income-tax paper.—*Punch.*

LITERATURE.

The Book of the Poor Man's Church. London: Cleave, Shoe lane.

"THE connexion of church and state we acknowledge to be a theoretical evil, and an act of injustice to a large portion of society; but we do not see that its effects are so pernicious either upon religion or freedom, as to call for immediate or strenuous exertions on the part of its opponents to procure their separation." Such is something like the sentiment entertained by the great majority of those who are, in principle, opposed to religious establishments. They know that the tendency of state interference with matters of conscience is bad, but do not appear to have a clear perception of the fatal results that have already flowed from it. To such we would recommend the perusal of this little volume. The practical working of a state church is here truthfully pourtrayed, as it is exhibited in the page of history; and a mass of evidence is collected, the details of which, for their exhibition of sordid avarice and priestly intolerance, united with a settled enmity against all that tends to ennoble and ameliorate the condition of mankind, are almost without parallel in the history of any human institution; and must, we imagine, convince the most prejudiced of the fearful danger to which Christianity and freedom are exposed by this desolating moral plague. The facts appear to be compiled from the best and most unexceptionable authority, and are handled in a candid, though unsparing, manner. They will furnish an armoury from which the opponents of the state church may supply themselves with that most potent of all weapons—experience. Thousands, who are sincere in their opposition to the establishment, must be ignorant of the black catalogue of misdeeds which our author has dragged to light. The contents throughout are a most bitter satire on the self-assumed title which the hierarchy has arrogated to itself, as "The Poor Man's Church." *Lucus a non lucendo.*

Autobiography of Joseph Lister, of Bradford. Edited by THOMAS WRIGHT, Esq., M.A. London: J. R. Smith, Soho.

THIS small volume carries our thoughts back to the momentous and stirring events that have rendered the reigns of Charles the First and his successor the most deeply interesting in our national history. Apart from this, and the insight which it gives us into some of the domestic habits of that period, the narrative before us is dull and monotonous—a simple description of the every-day occurrences of life. Joseph Lister appears to have been a leading nonconformist at Kipping, an obscure village near Bradford, in Yorkshire, and was acquainted with many of the most distinguished dissenters of the day, and several of the ministers who seceded from the church on the passing of the celebrated act of Uniformity. He was a pious and consistent dissenter when a profession of the principles of dissent periled the reputation, quiet, and even the lives of those who maintained them. Common-place as the narrative is, it illustrates many of the peculiar manners of the age, and reveals to view the arcana of the social existence of our puritan forefathers. We have but few memorials of the domestic habits of that period—more especially of that persecuted race of men who, despised as they were, will be honoured and revered among men, when the memory of their malignant oppressors will be branded with deserved infamy. One of the sons of the subject of this narrative—Accepted Lister—afterwards became a minister of some note among dissenters, and was distinguished for his piety and acquirements. The most prominent event connected with the history is the taking of Bradford by the forces of the Earl of Newcastle, and the scenes of ruin and suffering consequent upon it. The editor has prefixed to the narrative a reprint of a rare tract in the British Museum, containing an account of the defence of Bradford, and the taking of Leeds by the Parliamentarians.

A Catechism of New Testament Principles, respecting the Constitution and Government of the Church of Christ. By the late CHARLES NICE DAVIES. London. Jackson and Walford.

To the want of such elementary books as the one now before us may be traced a great deal of that supineness and ignorance, which the supporters of the voluntary principle manifest in regard to these principles. The foundation in early life is not broad and deep enough to insure the erection of a goodly structure. The first rudiments of instruction in the great truths of religious freedom are neglected, and we cannot expect any sincere attachment to them when they are seen in their fuller development. The lamented author of this little volume, in the form of question and answer, has deduced the principles which ought to govern the religious world, from the precepts scattered up and down the New Testament. To this test he has subjected the state church, and in a candid and, to our minds, thoroughly convincing manner, established the unscriptural character of that unholy alliance. To each answer is the requisite reference given to every passage of the bible on which it is founded. To the rising youth of our dissenting congregations, this work is peculiarly valuable. It will ground their principles upon the surest of foundations—the word of God; and while it augments their confidence in them, it will furnish the most powerful incentive to their proper development. The volume possesses an additional interest from the fact of its being the last work which occupied the author's attention and study.

The London University Magazine. No. 2. Fisher. London.

THE contents of this number are more varied in character than were those of its predecessor, though some of the subjects are scarcely treated of in a style sufficiently popular to insure a general perusal. Nor would it, we imagine, impair the character of the magazine, were the quotations from Greek authors less numerous and prolix. The most prominent topics of discussion are as follows:—The Late Attempts on the Life of her Majesty; Corn Law and Customs' Act; Electrotype and Electro Magnetism; Royal Academy, Exhibition of Paintings; the Broken Pitcher; Law of Oaths; Life and Writings of Hobbes; and the Immortality of the Soul. Both the design and arrangement of the magazine reflect great credit on the university from which it emanates. The principles upon which it is conducted are sound, and are well recommended by the ability of their advocate. We conclude with the quotation of their own, adopted from Lord Bacon:—"He that seeketh to be eminent among able men hath a great task; but that is ever good for the public."

LIST OF PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

1. *English Patents.* By A. PRITCHARD.
2. *Songs for the People.* Part I.
3. *The Millennial Harbinger.* Vol. II.
4. *Teacher's Companion.* By R. N. COLLINS.
5. *Why are we Dissenters?* Four Lectures, by J. BIGWOOD.
6. *The Last Days:* a Dialogue. By J. P. WILKINSON.
7. *Joseph Jenkins.* 3 vols. By the Author of "Random Recollections."
8. *The Third Annual Report of the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society.*
9. *Duty of the Church of England in respect to Unlawful Wars.* By D. URQUHART.

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

The Rev. Joseph Davis, late of church street, Blackfriars road, London, has accepted the unanimous invitation to the pastorate of the church, meeting in York street, Manchester, formerly under the care of the Rev. John Birt, A.M.

BURLEY, NEAR RINGWOOD.—On October 20, a new neat and commodious chapel, was opened in the village. The Rev. — Compton, of Lyndhurst, (baptist,) engaged in prayer and read the scriptures; the Rev. Alfred Bishop, of Beaminster, Dorset, (formerly of Ringwood,) presented the dedicatory prayer; the Rev. D. Gunn, of Christchurch, preached from Phil. iii. 8; and the Rev. G. Stevens, of Totten, concluded. In the afternoon, W. Tice, Esq., of Sopley, presided at a public meeting in the chapel, at which prayer was offered by the Rev. D. Lloyd, of Lymington; and addresses were delivered by Messrs Bishop, Birth, Gunn, Stevens, Brown of Wareham, and the Chairman. The Rev. Mr West, of Bethnal green, London, preached in the evening. Liberal collections were made at each of the services.

IPSWICH.—The new meeting house on Turret green, was opened on Thursday week, when sermons were preached by the Rev. Messrs Brock and Philip. The collection in aid of the building fund amounted to about £50. Nearly 60 ministers and friends afterwards dined together. In the evening, a crowded congregation assembled in the new meeting-house, when a sermon on the necessity for, and advantages of, an educated ministry, was preached by the Rev. R. Philip. On Sunday last, the Rev. James Sprigg commenced his stated labours in the above place.—*Ipswich Express.*

AYLESBURY.—On Thursday, Oct. 27, the Rev. William J. Gates, of Highbury college, was ordained as joint pastor with the Rev. W. Gunn over the congregational church at Hale Leys chapel, Aylesbury. The Rev. W. Gunn commenced the service by reading a suitable portion of scripture, and offering fervent prayer. The Rev. J. H. Godwin, resident tutor of Highbury college, delivered the introductory discourse, founded on Rom. xiv. 10, and much distinguished by judicious adaptation, successful argumentation, and Christian charity. The Rev. M. A. Garvey of Kentish Town, London, asked the usual questions, which were responded to by Mr Loosely on the part of the church, and in a brief but highly satisfactory manner by Mr Gates. The designation prayer was presented by the Rev. D. Aston of Buckingham; and was succeeded by an impressive and affectionate charge from the Rev. Dr Henderson, theological tutor of Highbury college, founded on 1 Tim. iv. 6, "A good minister of Jesus Christ." An eloquent and most powerful sermon was delivered in the evening, from Col. iv. 11, by the Rev. Dr Morison of Brompton. Both the morning and evening services were attended by a crowded audience; and such was the impression produced that a general wish was expressed for the publication of the proceedings of the day. About fifty of the neighbouring ministers were present at the solemnity, of whom the following took part in the services:—Rev. Messrs Holmes, Weston, Marsh (baptist), Jerson (baptist), Thomas, Hyatt, Payne (baptist), and Howell.

CASTLE HEDINGHAM.—On Thursday, Sept. 22, the chapel at Castle Hedingham, which has been rebuilt, was opened for public worship. A prayer meeting was held at seven in the morning. The sermon in the morning was preached by the Rev. Dr Jenkyn, president of Coward college; and that in the evening by the Rev. John Young, M.A., of Albion chapel, London. The Rev. Messrs Wallis and Verdon of Sudbury, Prout and Johnson of Halstead, Key of Coggleshall, Christie of Finchingfield, and other ministers, took part in the services of the day. On Lord's day morning and afternoon, sermons were preached by the pastor of the church, the Rev. Samuel Steer, and by the Rev. E. Prout of Halstead; and in the evening a public prayer and thanksgiving meeting meeting was held. The cost of building, &c., will amount to between £1250 and £1300, towards which £1000 has been already raised.

WHEATLEY, NEAR OXFORD.—On Thursday, Oct. 6, a neat village chapel, capable of seating 250 persons, was opened at this place; when three excellent discourses were delivered by the Rev. Dr Steane, the Rev. D. E. Ford, and the Rev. Caleb Morris. The Revs E. Jones of Oxford, W. Harris of Wallingford, Sharp of Abingdon, Hyatt of Stoken church, Wiffin of Thame, Evans of Snmmertown, and Davies of Wheatley, took part in the interesting services. The collections amounted to £21.

BIRTHS.

Nov. 5, the wife of the Rev. J. P. SCOTT, particular baptist minister, Loughborough, of a son and daughter. It is not a little remarkable that the wife of the Rev. E. LEIGHTON, independent minister, of the same town, had twins also, a few months ago, and that all are now alive and well.

MARRIAGES.

Oct. 31, at the baptist chapel, Cranfield, Bedfordshire, by the Rev. Thomas Owen, Mr WILLIAM GOODMAN, corn dealer, to Miss SARAH VORLEY.

Oct. 29, by license, at the office of the superintendent registrar, Okehampton, Devon, the Rev. Henry WHITLOCK, to Miss ELIZABETH WEBBER, late of Meeth, in the above county.

Oct. 30, at the independent chapel, Okehampton, Mr RICHARD WAY, to Miss JOANNA HOLMES, both of North Tawton, in the county of Devon.

Nov. 1, at Zion chapel, Skipton, by the Rev. R. Gibbs, Mr JEROME THOMAS BARRETT WETHERHEAD, grocer, to Miss ELIZABETH ROBINSON, both of that place.

DEATHS.

Nov. 6, at Tottenham, Mr WILLIAM HONE, author of "The Year Book," &c., aged 63.

Nov. 5, Mrs TODMAN, wife of Mr David Todman, Petersfield, and mother of the Rev. W. Todman, independent minister, of Yardley, Hastings, Northamptonshire, aged 65.

Nov. 2, aged 68, at his town residence in Russell square, Bloomsbury, Mr Serjeant SPANKIE. The learned serjeant was counsel for the Hon. East India and other companies, and deservedly respected by the whole bar.

Nov. 5, suddenly, at his house in Whitehall place, Sir JOHN CROSS, judge of the court of Review, aged 74.

Nov. 6, at Madras House grammar school, Dr ALEXANDER ALLEN, in his 29th year.

TRADE AND COMMERCE.

LONDON GAZETTE.

Friday, Nov. 4.

INSOLVENTS.

ETHERIDGE, THOMAS, Hoxton Old Town, dyer, Nov. 3.
LANE, EDMUND, Cirencester, edge tool maker, Nov. 4.
LINDON, RICHARD, Marlborough, Devonshire, corn factor, Nov. 4.

BANKRUPTCY ANNULLED.

MITCHELL, JOHN, Godalming, Surrey, butcher.

BANKRUPTS.

BEAUMONT, JOHN, Tottenham court road, surgeon, to surrender Nov. 11, Dec. 16: solicitors, Messrs Gregson and Kewell, Angel court, Throgmorton street.

BROWN, JAMES, and BARRETT, ROBERT HUMPHREYS, White Horse lane, Stepney, manufacturers of ship controllers, Nov. 16, Dec. 16: solicitor, Mr Tritton, Three Crown square, Southwark.

DAVIS, SIMON, Church lane, Whitechapel, linen draper, Nov. 11, Dec. 16: solicitor, Mr Lloyd, Cheapside.

GODDARD, SAMUEL ASPINWALL, and HILL, RICHARD, Birmingham, merchants, Nov. 11, Dec. 16: solicitors, Messrs Rowland and Young, White Lion court, Cornhill, London, and Messrs Tyndall and Son, and Messrs Arnold and Co., Birmingham.

HAGUE, ISAAC, MILLAR, WILLIAM, and GRANT, WILLIAM THOMPSON, Wapping wall, engineers, Nov. 11, Dec. 16: solicitors, Messrs Heathcote and Holman, Coleman street.

HALL, JOSEPH, Winsford, Cheshire, grocer, Nov. 11, Dec. 16: solicitors, Messrs Sharpe and Co., Bedford row, London, and Messrs Wagstaff and Co., Warrington.

MILES, HENRY, Southampton, woolen draper, Nov. 10, Dec. 16: solicitors, Messrs Dods and Linklater, St Martin's lane.

MUDDELL, JOHN, Freeman's court, Cheapside, wine merchant, Nov. 18, Dec. 16: solicitor, Mr Watson, Lincoln's inn fields.

SORBY, JOHN, Sheffield, steel manufacturer, Nov. 17, Dec. 16: solicitors, Mr Duncan, Chancery lane, London, and Mr Unwin, Sheffield.

WHAPSHOTT, WILLIAM, Crosby row, King street, Southwark, engineer, Nov. 12, Dec. 16: solicitor, Mr Silvester, Great Dover street, Newington.

WINTER, HENRY STEPHEN, Regent street, milliner, Nov. 12, Dec. 16: solicitor, Mr Tarrant, Walbrook.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

FENTON, D., Rennieswells, farmer, Nov. 10, Dec. 1.
GARDINER, J., and M'DONALD, J., Glasgow, curriers, Nov. 10, 30.
M'LAGAN, C., and SON, Kilmorich, Perthshire, distillers, Nov. 9, 30.
ROBERTSON, W., Straurar, banker, Nov. 8, 29.

Tuesday, November 8.

The following building is certified as a place duly registered for solemnising marriages, pursuant to the act of 6 and 7 William IV., cap. 85:—

Ebenezer chapel, Llanfair Nantgwyn, Pembrokeshire. Caleb Lewis, superintendent registrar.

INSOLVENT.

BELL, JOHN, Hereford, porter merchant, Nov. 8.
LAWRENCE, BENJAMIN, Crown court, Old Broad street, City, merchant, Nov. 5.
MURRAY, THOMAS, 23, Bedford street, Covent garden, glass dealer, Nov. 8.
PROSSER, THOMAS WEARE, Hereford, porter merchant, Nov. 8.

BANKRUPTS.

ANDERSON, JOHN HENRY, Manchester, printer, Nov. 21, Dec. 20: solicitors, Messrs Abbott, and Arney, 10, Charlotte street, Bedford square, London, and Messrs Edward and R. Wm Bennett, Manchester.

BURNLEY, JOHN OGDEN, and AUTY, JOHN, Heckmondwike, Yorkshire, corn millers, Nov. 21, Dec. 20: solicitors, Mr James Scott, 25, Lincoln's inn-fields, London, and Mr William Robert Bakewell, Wakefield.

CRAMBROOK, JAMES, Deal, Kent, draper, Nov. 18, Dec. 20: solicitors, Messrs H. W. and W. C. Sole, 68, Aldermanbury, London, and Mr Frederick Turner, 27, King street, Cheapside, London.

FRANCES, JAMES MARCUS, Gosport, Hampshire, grocer, Nov. 11, Dec. 20: solicitors, Mr Archibald M'Arthur Low, 65, Chancery lane, London, and Mr Henry Ford, Portsea.

FROSTE, JOSEPH, and ASHLIN, ISAIAH, Liverpool, merchants, Nov. 18, Dec. 20: solicitors, Messrs Duncan and Radcliffe, Liverpool, and Messrs Gregory and Co., 1, Bedford row, London.

GOODALL, THOMAS ANDERSON, Epworth, Lincolnshire, chemist, Nov. 11, Dec. 20: solicitors, Messrs Norris and Co., 19, Bartlett's buildings, Holborn, London, and Mr Robinson Farrow, Alford, Lincolnshire.

LINDON, JOSEPH, Plymouth, Devonshire, merchant, Nov. 19, Dec. 20: solicitors, Mr Surr, 80, Lombard street, London, Mr Edmonds, Plymouth, and Mr Elworthy, Plymouth.

LODGE, JOHN BUTLER, 43, Gerrard street, Soho, and 23, New Bond street, bath proprietor, Nov. 21 and Dec. 20: solicitors, Messrs Walters and Reeves, 36, Basinghall street.

MARSHALL, GEORGE JAMES, Wood street, Cheapside, woollen warehousemen, Nov. 22, Dec. 20: solicitors, Messrs Van Saudau and Co. King street, Cheapside.

MASSEY, EDWARD, and LAMBERT, RICHARD, late of Watling street, City, warehouseman, Nov. 18 and Dec. 20: solicitors, Messrs Reed and Shaw, Friday street, Cheapside.

TOMKINSON, WILLIAM, Stoke-upon-Trent, Staffordshire, wine merchant, Nov. 22, Dec. 20: solicitors, Mr Francis Stainier, Newcastle-under-Lyme, and Messrs Jones and Co., 1, John street, Bedford row, London.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

DICKSON, JOHN, Wattaman, Dumfrieshire, cattle dealer, Nov. 10, Dec. 1.
WALKER, JOHN, Aberdeen, fancy warehouseman, Nov. 15, Dec. 6.

BRITISH FUNDS.

The value of the public securities has been further enhanced during the past week. Consols for money have reached within a fraction of 94, while for account purchases have been at that rate. The improvement was, however, scarcely maintained on Friday. On Saturday, not one transaction in consols for the account was quoted. The rate of interest on money remains easy. The news from Affghanistan is of so favourable a character, as regards the future operations of the British forces, that much satisfaction is expressed. Its effect upon the funds is, however, slight.

	Wed.	*Thurs.*	*Fri.*	*Sat.*	*Mon.*	*Tues.*
3 per cent. Consols	93⅞	93⅞	93⅞	93⅞	93⅛	91
Ditto for account	93¼	93¾	93¾	—	94	94
3 per cents. Reduced	93	93	93	93⅛	93⅛	93⅛
3½ per cents. Reduced	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝
New 3½ per cent.	101⅝	101⅝	101⅝	101⅝	101⅝	101⅝
Long Annuities	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝
Bank Stock	166	166	168	168	169	170
India Stock	254	—	—	255	255	—
Exchequer Bills	59 pm	57 pm	60 pm	60 pm	60 pm	60 pm
India Bonds, 3 per cent.	52 pm	52 pm	52 pm	—	52 pm	—

SHARES.

Railways—		London and Brighton	36½
Birmingham and Derby	42	London and Croydon Trunk	9½
Birmingham and Gloucester	40½	London and Greenwich	5
Blackwall	6	Ditto New	15
Bristol and Exeter	44½	Manchester and Birmingham	—
Cheltenham and Gt. Western	19	Manchester and Leeds	67
Eastern Counties	8¼	Midland Counties	65
Edinburgh and Glasgow	—	Ditto Quarter Shares	—
Great North of England	—	North Midland	61
Great Western	83	Ditto New	—
Ditto New	61½	South Eastern and Dover	22
Ditto Fifths	—	South Western	59¼
London and Birmingham	182	Ditto New	—
Ditto Quarter Shares	48		

FOREIGN FUNDS.

Austrian	110⅛	Mexican	32¼
Belgian	101⅜	Peruvian	17
Brazilian	63⅜	Portuguese 5 per cents	38⅛
Buenos Ayres	22	Ditto 3 per cents	22⅜
Columbian	21	Russian	113¼
Danish	83	Spanish Active	17⅜
Dutch 2½ per cents	52¼	Ditto Passive	4
Ditto 5 per cents	100	Ditto Deferred	9¾

MARKETS.

GRAIN, MARK LANE, Nov. 7.

There was a small supply of English wheat, and the runs were cleared off early at an advance of 2s. per qr. There was a fair consumption demand for good qualities of foreign at fully the same advance, and some inquiry for bonded; but higher prices being asked checked the trade.

Fine barley supported prices; other descriptions were the turn lower.

There was a fair sale for oats to-day at rather better prices.

Old beans, foreign and English, were plentiful, and 1s. cheaper, but good hard new maintained prices. In peas no alteration, but there was less doing.

	s.	s.		s.	s.		s.	s.
Wheat, Red New	46	to 50	Malt, Ordinary	46	to 52	Beans, Pigeon	34	to 38
Fine	50	.. 55	Pale	54	.. 58	Harrow	32	.. 34
White	48	.. 55	Peas, Hog	30	.. 32	Oats, Feed	17	.. 20
Fine	54	.. 63	Maple	33	.. 35	Fine	—	.. 22
Rye	32	.. 36	Boilers	34	.. 36	Poland	21	.. 24
Barley	22	.. 26	Beans, Ticks	27	.. 30	Potato	21	.. 24
Malting	30	to 33						

WEEKLY AVERAGE FOR NOV. 4.			AGGREGATE AVERAGE OF SIX WEEKS.			DUTY ON FOREIGN CORN FOR THE PRESENT WEEK.		
Wheat	49*s.*	5*d.*	Wheat	51*s.*	8*d.*	Wheat	19*s.*	0*d.*
Barley	28	4	Barley	28	6	Barley	9	0
Oats	18	5	Oats	18	4	Oats	8	0
Rye	31	7	Rye	31	1	Rye	10	6
Beans	32	2	Beans	32	8	Beans	10	6
Peas	33	7	Peas	33	7	Peas	9	6

SEEDS.

There was not much passing in linseed and rapeseed, but both articles were quite as dear as last week. Canaryseed was more inquired for, and brought slightly enhanced rates.

Linseed, English, sowing	48s. to 56s.	per qr	
Baltic, ditto	— .. —		
Ditto, crushing	42 .. 45		
Mediter. and Odessa	45 .. 46		
Clover, English, red	— .. —	per cwt.	
Ditto, white	— .. —		
Flemish, red	— .. —		
Ditto, white	— .. —		
New Hamburgh, red	— .. —		
Ditto, white	— .. —		
Old Hamburgh, red	— .. —		
Ditto, white	— .. —		
French, red	— .. —		
Ditto, white	— .. —		
Hempseed, small	35 .. 38		
Large	46 .. 48		
Coriander	10s. to 16s.	pr cwt	
Old	16 .. 18		
Canary, new	70 .. 72		
Extra	73 .. 75		
Carraway, old	— .. —		
New	42 .. 44		
Mustard, brown, new	10 .. 11	pr bush.	
White	10 .. 10 6		
Trefoil	18 .. 22		
Rye grass, English	30 .. 42		
Scotch	18 .. 40		
Tares, winter	— .. —	per qr	
New	— .. —	pr bush.	
Rapeseed, English, new	31*l.* .. 33*l.*	pr last	
Linseed cakes, English	10*l.* 0*s.* to 10*l.* 10*s.*		
Foreign	7*l.* to 7*l.* 10*s.*		
Rapeseed cakes	5*l.* 5*s.* to 6*l.* 0*s.*		

PROVISIONS, LONDON, Nov. 7.

There was a slow demand for Irish butter during the past week, and a limited amount of business was transacted, but prices were affected only in a slight degree. Carlow, 82s. to 90s.; Carrick, 82s. to 85s.; Waterford, 76s. to 81s.; Cork, 78s. to 80s.; Limerick, 72s. to 74s.; Sligo, 66s. to 70s. Foreign—Friesland, 106s. to 108s; Kiel, 94s. to 102s. The bacon market continues in an unsettled state; the dealers buy sparingly; prices are pressed down by anxious sellers; and the quotations are still uncertain and irregular, from 42s. to 46s. landed, according to size and quality. Bale and tierce middles partake of the prevailing depression, and are in trifling demand at 34s. to 44s. per cwt. Hams of the best quality wanted to a limited extent; middling and inferior are difficult of sale. Lard dull at 60s. to 64s. per cwt. Beef and pork are still in free sale at better prices, and the stocks are getting low.

HOPS, BOROUGH, Nov. 7.

The demand for hops continues very slack, and business is therefore restricted to mere temporary wants. The quotations, as near as they can be given, are these:—Sussex, 73s. to 80s.; Weald of Kent, 80s. to 86s.; East Kent, 100s. to 140s.; Mid. Kent, 110s. to 130s.; and Farnham, 120s. to 130s. per cwt. The duty is backed more generally at £160,000, and full this amount it is expected will be realised by the excise.

BUTCHER'S MEAT, SMITHFIELD, Monday, Nov. 7.

The arrivals of beasts exhibited, as compared with those on this day se'nnight, a falling off of nearly nine hundred; yet they were quite adequate to meet the wants of the dealers. Owing to the general quality of the beasts being inferior, the primest Scots sold freely, and in some few instances an advance of about 2d. per 8lbs. was obtained for them; but for all other breeds the sale was dull, at unaltered rates. The supply of sheep was again good, and the mutton trade was somewhat renovated, at fully last week's figures. The veal trade was dull, at barely stationary prices. In pigs little was doing. The foreign arrivals were—6 beasts from Jutland, 30 oxen from Spain, and 10 ditto from Hamburgh and Rotterdam. Some portion of this stock, especially about 10 head from Vigo, was extremely good in quality; but the remainder was unusually bad.

Price per stone of 8lbs. (sinking the offal).

Beef	2*s.* 10*d.* to 4*s.* 2*d.*	Veal	3*s.* 0*d.* to 4*s.* 4*d.*
Mutton	3 0 .. 4 4	Pork	3 10 .. 4 8

HEAD OF CATTLE AT SMITHFIELD.

	Beasts.	Sheep.	Calves.	Pigs.
Friday	464	4,040	227	429
Monday	3,453	28,670	82	514

NEWGATE and LEADENHALL MARKETS, Monday, Nov. 7.

Per 8lbs. by the carcase.

Inferior Beef	2s. 10d. to 3s. 0d.	Inferior Mutton	3s. 2d. to 3s. 6d.
Middling ditto	3 0 .. 3 2	Middling ditto	3 6 .. 3 8
Prime large ditto	3 2 .. 3 4	Prime ditto	3 10 .. 4 0
Prime small ditto	3 4 .. 3 6	Veal	3 4 .. 4 0
Large Pork	4 0 .. 4 4	Small Pork	4 6 .. 4 8

POTATOES, BOROUGH, Monday, Nov. 7.

The supply since our last report consists of the following: viz., from Yorkshire, 1365 tons; Scotland, 940; Devons, 1045; Kent, Essex, and Suffolk, 545; Jersey and Guernsey, 565; Wisbech, 175: total, 4635 tons.

York reds	55s. to 60s.	Kent, Essex, and Suffolk whites	40s. to 50s.
Scotch ditto	45 .. 50	Jersey and Guernsey ditto	35 .. 45
Devons	— .. 50	Wisbech	45 .. 50

COTTON, LIVERPOOL.

There was a pretty fair demand for cotton, and prices were firmly maintained. The total number of bales sold was 4000.

WOOL, Nov. 7.

Our report of this branch of trade is of the same character as those of the last few weeks, and sales continue limited. In prices the tendency is downwards, but we do not report any alteration from last week's quotations.

Down ewes and wethers	0s. 10d. to 0s. 10½d.	Half-bred hogs	1s. 0d. to 1s. 0½d
Down teggs	0 11 .. 1 0	Flannel wool	0 8½ .. 1 0
Half-bred wethers	0 10 .. 0 11	Blanket wool	0 5 .. 0 7¼

HAY, SMITHFIELD, Nov. 5.—At per load of 36 trusses.

Coarse Meadow Hay	—*s.* to —*s.*	New Clover Hay	85*s.* to 110*s.*
New ditto	65 .. 75	Old ditto	— .. —
Useful old ditto	80 .. 85	Oat Straw	36 .. 38
Fine Upland and Rye Grass	86 .. 90	Wheat Straw	38 .. 40

COAL EXCHANGE, Nov. 7.

B. Hetton's, 21s. 6d.; Lambton's, 21s. 3d.; Hetton's, 21s. 3d.; Hanwell's, 21s. 3d.; Belmont's, 20s. Ships arrived this week, 316.

GROCERIES, TUESDAY, Nov. 8.

TEA.—Holders of tea were not disposed to submit to any further decline in prices, but the trade purchased with much caution; common sound Congou cannot generally be had under 1s. 7d. per lb. cash. The news from China has produced no effect on the market.

COFFEE.—There was a better demand for coffee from the home trade, and holders were less desirous to press sales. Padang at 27s. 6d. for good ord.; Porto Rico at 40s. for fine ord. mixed; Rio at 31s. to 33s. 6d. for good and fine ord.; Ceylon, fine ord. coloury, at 66s. 6d. to 67s.

SUGAR.—The market for sugar was firm; coloury descriptions were taken readily at prices fully equal to those of Friday. A public sale of 93 hhds 7 tres Barbadoes went off steadily at full rates; good yellow at 67s. to 68s. 6d., mid. 64s. to 66s., and low 62s. to 63s. 6d. per cwt. All descriptions of foreign were sought after, and the rates paid were rather above those of Friday.

TALLOW.—P.Y.C. is 48s. 3d. to 48s. 6d., and town 51s. 6d. per cwt. For the spring P.Y.C. is 49s. per cwt.

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